The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,769 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th Aug.
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2929	560	G. W. Atkinson	14th ,,
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th Friday
— ASSAM	3038	560	W. J. Nantes	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th ,,
M BENGAL	45 0	8 0	W. B. Andrews	15th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ANCONA	3123	600	S. F. Cole	20th Aug.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th ,,
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th ,,
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 20, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	20th Aug.
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	500	....
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,000	650	16th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Beeninger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Baliovich	3,500	500	16th ,,
VORWARTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Geicich	4,000	600	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
VORWARTS	T. Andrianich	2,800	450	1st Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 4th August 1886.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, nearly opposite to the Victoria Garden, a RESIDENCE suitable for an Eurasian or Jewish family. Rent Rs. 60. The place is also well adapted for a small Boarding House. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

WANTED an English trained NATIVE DOCTOR or HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for a small Municipal Dispensary at Trimbuk. Pay Rs. 25. Apply personally before 1st September 1886, to

MR. G. W. SCOTT,
Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Nasik.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, on account of the GOKUL ASHTAMI HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th August, 1886.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 11th September 1886, at 5 p.m., Madras time, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and passing the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1886.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES COTTON, & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 19th July 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors.
4.—To elect Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 21st instant, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.
Bombay, 7th August, 188

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd August (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th August, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
AT THEIR LABORATORY, BYCULLA.

SPECTACLES
OF THE FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE,
CONCAVE OR CONVEX.

	Rs. a.
Mounted in Gold Frames, Single Pin, per pair	10 0
,, ,, ,, Turn Pin, ,,	20 0
,, ,, Curl side for Riding, &c. ,,	10 8
Mounted in Blued Steel Frames, Single and Turn Pin ,,	6 0
Mounted in Neat Aluminium Frames, Curl side for Riding ,,	6 0

EYE-GLASSES
OF THE FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE.

	Rs. a.
Single with roughed Rim and hole for Cord ..... each	3 0
,, ,, ,, Deeply Concave ,,	4 8
Double (Spring Folders), Mounted in Gold Frames ..... per pair	20 0
Double (Spring Folders), Mounted in Tortoiseshell with gilt Steel Spring ,,	7 0

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,
WITH LENSES OF THE PUREST GLASS.

	Rs. a.
Cataract Spectacles in Blued Steel Frames ..... per pair	6 0
Single Eye-Glasses, with roughed Rim and hole for Cord ..... each	1 0
Double Eye-Glasses (French Folders or, (Prince Nez) Frameless with Steel Spring ..... per pair	3 0

EYE PRESERVERS,
BLUE, GREEN, NEUTRAL AND SMOKED.

	Rs. a
Plain Spectacle Shape, Mounted in best Blued Steel Frames ..... per pair	2 8
Spoon Shape, in Blued Steel Frames ,,	3 8
Horse-shoe Shape, in Gold Frames ..... Single Pin ,,	30 0
,, ,, ,, Turn Pin ,,	34 0
,, ,, Blued Steel Frames ,,	5 8
Goggles with fine Wire Gauze sides, Velvet Border and Elastic Head Band ,,	2 0
Railway Spectacles, fine Wire Gauze sides, Mounted in best Blued Steel Frames ,,	3 8
Railway Spectacles, more strongly made and of superior finish ,,	7 0

EYE-GLASS CORDS, EYE SHADES, EYE BATHS AND DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, &c., &c.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY (FORT AND BYCULLA) AND POONA.

HAIR BRUSHES.
CLOTHES BRUSHES.
HAT BRUSHES.

HAIR BRUSHES,
Of very superior quality,
With Satin Wood or Olive Wood Backs,
Rs. 2 to 10 each.
With Ebony Back. Rs. 5 to 6-4 each.
With Ivory Backs. In Morocco Leather Case.
Rs. 33-8 to 55 per pair.

CHILDREN'S BRUSHES.
Re. 1 to 4 each.

BABIES' BRUSHES.
Re. 1-4 to 6 each.

MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES.
Olive Wood, Satin Wood or Ebony backs.
Without Case ..... Rs. 7 to 12-8 per pair.
With Solid Leather Case ... Rs. 9 to 15 ,,
Ivory Backs in Solid Leather Case ..... Rs. 36 to 50 ,,

"BABY'S FRIEND."
A complete suite of toilet articles for Babies, consisting of Hair Brush, Comb, Puff and Powder Box, complete in Cardboard box.
Rs. 2 each.

ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
Scott's Patent ..... Rs. 9 each.
Eagle Metallic Company's ..... Re. 1-8 each.
Argenseta ..... Rs. 4 to 6 each.

MOUSTACHE AND WHISKER BRUSHES.
Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8 each.
Hair Brush Cleaners, Harness Patent.
Rs. 1-2 each.

DRESSING COMBS.
All descriptions and sizes.
Buffalo Horn ..... From Re. 1 to Rs. 2 each.
Ivory, in Cases ..... From Rs. 3-8 to 6-4 each.
Tortoise-shell ..... From Rs. 6 to 12 each.
Xylonite, Vulcanite, or India Rubber ..... From Re. 0-10 to 1-8

POCKET COMBS, CURLING COMBS, COMB CLEANERS, &c., &c.

CLOTHES BRUSHES.
A large assortment of various patterns.
In Stain Wood, Olive Wood, &c.
Best bristles, &c.
Without Handle ..... From Re. 1-12 to Rs.
With Handle ..... From Rs. 3 to 4-8.

HAT BRUSHES.
Specially soft bristles with fancy wood backs, &c.
With Velvet or Plush backs ..... Rs. 2 each.
With Satin Wood backs ..... Rs. 2 each.

THE "NOVELTY" HAT AND CLOTHES BRUSH,
Having both Hard and Soft Bristles,
Only 3¾ inches long, and so small that it may easily be carried in the pocket.
As. 14 each.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE IN WOOD.
DIRECT FROM BREWERY.

Kilderkins (18 gallons) ..... each Rs. 34 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the first English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *viâ* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should b specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England:—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MORENAS AND COMPANY.
MAPPIN AND WEBB'S BEST SHEFFIELD GOODS.

	Rs. a.
Penknives ..... from	0 12 each.
Travelling knives ..... ,,	2 8 ,,
Desk knives ..... ,,	1 0 ,,
Table knives ..... ,,	13 0 per doz.
Dessert knives ..... ,,	9 0 ,,
Scissors in cases of 3, 4, 5 ..... ,,	6 0 each.
Scissors ..... ,,	0 10 ,,
Erazers ..... ,,	0 8 ,,
Razors ..... ,,	1 12 ,,
,, Stropp ..... ,,	1 4 ,,

KROPP'S
REAL GERMAN
HOLLOW GROUND
RAZORS
NEVER REQUIRES GRINDING, ALWAYS READY FOR USE.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.
15, MEADOWS STREET.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

READ BROS.

BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—		
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	Rs. 18	0 Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24	12 ,,
GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—		
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,, 18	0 ,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24	12 ,,

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.

LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—		
Per case of 4 dozen quarts	,, 23	0 ,,
Per case of 8 dozen pints	,, 32	0 ,,

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.

INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—		
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,, 17	4 ,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24	0 ,,
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	,, 60	0 ,,

WILLIAM McEWAN.

INDIA PALE ALE—		
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	,, 60	0 ,,

PILSENER BEER.

FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—		
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,, 17	4 ,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24	0 ,,

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.
PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	30,	Silver	20,	Steel	10-0
Turnpin do.	,, 36	,,	25	,,	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	,, 40	,,	25	,,	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	,, 25	Tortoiseshell			16-0
Do. do.	Gilt 6	Steel			 6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					 5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					 8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors					 8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHISKY.
SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported ..... Rs.	41 8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky ..... ,,	37 8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND ..... ,,	36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles ..... ,,	28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet ..... ,,	26 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend ..... ,,	25 12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ..... ,,	24 0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks ..... Rs.	29 8
Do. one Shamrock ..... ,,	27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend ..... ,,	25 12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

CHAMPAGNE.
JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts ..... Rs. 34 8 Cash, Rs. 37 8 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints ..... ,, 37 8 ,, ,, 40 8 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.

The price is Rs. 13-8 per of 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS FOR UP-COUNTRY STATIONS.

THE MANAGER undertakes GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, conducted under his immediate supervision.

LANDING AND SHIPPING OF PACKAGES.
PURCHASE OF EVERY CLASS OF GOODS.
SECURING PASSAGES.
ARRANGING FOR HOTEL ACCOMMODATION
MEETING PASSENGERS BY RAIL OR SEA.
&c. &c. &c.

W. J. ESSAI,
SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
FORBES' STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER ATHLETICS.

IN CONNECTION WITH AND UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE VOL. CLUB.

GRAND MILITARY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS AT THE GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY, ON THE 8TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1886.

CONTESTS OPEN TO VOLUNTEERS ONLY.

EVENTS.

1. Dumb-bell Display.
2. Bayonet vs. Bayonet ......Prize Rs. 30
3. Sword vs. Sword ...... " " 30
4. Boxing (Heavy weights over 9½ stone) " " 30
5. Indian Club Display.
6. Bayonet vs. Sword...... " " 30
7. Fencing...... " " 30
8. Boxing (Light weights 9½ stone and under) ...... " " 30

A prize of Rs. 50 presented by Major M. Wyer, B. V. R. C. (thro. the Vol. Club), will be awarded to the competitor gaining the highest aggregate points in the above events.

CONDITIONS.

There must be at least six entrees (3 couples) for each event.

Entrance fee for each event, Re. 1, payable in advance. All entrances to be notified to the undersigned not later than the 1st September next, when the entrances will be closed.

NOTE REDUCTION OF ENTRANCE FEE.

EDMUND W. FERN,
Honorary Secretary for Volunteer Athletics,
No 36, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SATURDAY, 21st AUGUST, 9 P.M.

CONCERT OF KARNATAKI MUSIC, BY USTAD SUNDERRAO OF TANJORE.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2; Front Rows, Re. 1; Back, As. 8.

Tickets may be had at the *Indu Prakash*, the *Daftar Ashkara* and *Kaiser-i-Hind* offices, at the Native General Library, and also from the Undersigned.

SHAMRAO VITHAL.
MANOCKSHAW DHANJISHAW.
KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.
KASSIMALI ALIRAJA.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, on account of the GOKUL ASHTAMI HOLIDAY.

FOR SALE, the Paddle steamer "KASI" built in 1882. Registered Tonnage 197 tons, length 145 feet, breadth 23 feet, Draft of water 5 feet, consumption of coal under 10 tons per day. Speed during trial trip, 12 knots per hour. For further particulars apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CHEAP GODOWN ACCOMMODATION

may be had at GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

THE GREAT EASTERN OIL AND FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LD.

TENDERS are invited for CORN MILLING PLANT as follows:—

Roller plant to produce 2,500 lbs. of fine flour per hour.
One pair of French burr stone Mill, 3½ feet diameter, with all preparing, spouting, shafting, gearing, and all accessories complete in every particular.
One Compound Condensing Engine, 50 N. H. P., automatic high pressure valves, rope driving (any type.)
Two Lancashire Boilers, 25' + 6' steel, 110 lbs. working pressure.

Messrs. T. DREWET & Co.,
Agents and Secretary.,
Great Eastern Oil and Flour Mill Company, Ld.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN RATES FOR KEROSINE-OIL FLASHING AT AND ABOVE 73° ABEL'S TEST, AT OWNER'S RISK.

ON and after September 1st the following reduced rates will be charged from Bombay

To	Per maund. Rs.	as.	ps.
Via Delhi	1	4	8
Delhi	1	8	0
Agra and *via* Agra	1	4	2
Via Agra Cantonment	1	4	2
Via Achnera	1	4	0
Ferozpore	1	7	1

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 19th Aug 1886.

MRS. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON.

BOOKSELLER, 135, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

MACMILLAN'S COLONIAL LIBRARY
Paper cover, each vol. 1 8
1. Baker's Station Life in New Zealand.
2. Do. A Year's House-keeping in South Africa.
3. Black's: A Princess of Thule.
4. H. Conway's: A Family Affair.
5. Crawford's, Mr. Isaacs: A Tale of Modern India.
6. Crawford's, Dr. Claudius: A True Story.
7. Do. A Roman Singer.
8. Do. A Tale of a Lonely Parish.
9. Emersons's: The Conduct of Life.
10. Farrar's Seekers after God.
11. Forbes's Souvenirs of some Continents.
12. Hamerton's Human Intercourse.
13. James' Tales of Three Cities.
14. Keary's Oldbury.
15. Milford's Tales of Old Japan.
16. Oliphant's: A country Gentleman.
17. Do. The Literary History of England, 3 vols.
18. St. Johnston's Camping among Cannibals.
19. Murray's Aunt Rachel.
20. Yonge's Chantry House.
21. Harrison's: The Choice of Books.
22. Malets': Mrs. Lorimer, a sketch in Black and White.
23. H. Conway's Living or Dead.
24. Oliphant's Effie Ogilvie.
25. Miss Tommy, by the author of John Halifax, Gentleman.
26. Harrison's: A Lily among Thorns.

Froude's Oceana 1 4
Heath's Dictionary of Surgery, 2 vols. 20 0
Thackeray's Vanity Fair. Cheap Edition, 2 vols. 1 4
Seaton's Marine Engineering 11 4
Du Boisgobey's: The Detective's Eye 0 5
The Wife's Sacrifice; by A. D'Ennery 0 10
Memoirs of Cora Pearl (The English Beauty of the French Empire...... 1 10

ROUTLEDGE'S WORLD LIBRARY, Edited by the Rev. H. R. Haweis, M. A. ......each 0 3
1. Goethe's Faust.
2. Life of Nelson.
3. Goldsmith's Plays and Poems.
4. Memoirs of Baron Trenk.
5. Whites Natural History of Selborne.
6. Capt. Cook's Third and Last Voyage.
7. Longfellow's Popular Poems.
8. Life of the Duke of Wellington.
9. Gulliver's Travels.
10. Defoe's Journal of the Plague.
11. Alsop's Fables.
12. British Bird's Eggs and Nests.
13. The Mutiny of the Bounty.
14. Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.
15. The Professor at the Breakfast Tables.
16. Chinese Gordon.
17. The Spectator (Choice Selections).
18. Livingstone's Travels.
19. Comic Poets of the Nineteenth Century.
20. Poe's Tales of Mystery and Imagination.
21. Domestic Cookery Meats.
22. " " Sweets.

CASSELL'S NATIONAL LIBRARY, Edited by Henry Morley ....each 0 3
1. Warren Hastings, by Lord Macaulay.
2. My Ten Years' Imprisonment; by Silvio Pellico.
3. The Rivals, and the School for Scandal; by Richard Brinsley Sheridan.
4. The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin.
5. The Complete Angler; by Isaac Walton.
6. Childe Harold; by Lord Byron.
7. The Man of Feeling; by Henry Mackenzie.
8. Sermons on the Card; by Bishop Latimer.
9. Lives of Alexander the Great and Cæsar; by Plutarch.
10. The Castle of Otranto; by Horace Walpole.
11. Voyages and Travels; by Sir John Maundeville.
12. She Stoops to Conquer, and The Good-Natured Man; by Oliver Goldsmith.
13. The Lady of the Lake; by Sir Walter Scott.
14. Table Talk; by Martin Luther.
15. The Wisdom of the Ancients and New Atlantis; by Francis Bacon.
16. Francis Bacon; by Lord Macaulay.
17. Lives of the English Poets (Waller, Milton, Cowley); by Dr. Johnson.
18. Thoughts on the Present Discontents, and Speeches; by Edmund Burke.
19. The Battle of the Books, and other Short Pieces; by Jonathan Swift.
20. Poems (the Village, the Library, the Newspaper. The Parish Register); by George Crabbe.
21. Egypt and Scythia; by Herodotus.
22. Hamlet; by Wm. Shakespeare.
23. Voyagers' Tales; by Richard Hakluyt.
24. Nature and Art; by Mrs. Inchbald.
25. Lives of Alcibiades and Coriolanus, Aristides, and Cato, the Censor; by Plutarch.
26. & 27. Life and Adventures of Baron Trenck, 2 Vols.
28. Essays, by Abraham Cowley.
29. Sir Roger de Coverley and the Spectator's Club.

Chamberlain's Speeches 0 10
Salisbury's Speeches 0 10
Churchill's Speeches 0 10
Gladstone's Speeches 0 10
Misogyny and the Maiden; by Paul Cushing. 1 4
Burke's Two Speeches on Conciliation with America and two letters on Irish Questions. 0 10
Wheeler's India under British Rule 7 12
Dod's Philosophy of Mesmerism 2 4
Gregory's Animal Magnetism 3 4

Apply to
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager.
Bombay, 19th August, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી મધરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 28th August, 1886, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ડા૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th August, 1886.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 28th August, 1886, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ડા૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th August, 1886.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Mr. N. M. Wadia, Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 4th September, proximo, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1886.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of Mr. Sorabji Shapoorji Bengallee and Mr. Hurkisondass Narotumdass, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, to SATURDAY, the 4th September, proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 20th August, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING, AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for discharging from ships, landing and delivering the consignments of the Company for a period of three years from 1st November, 1886.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, after the 25th instant.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing, and Delivering consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Administrative Offices, Bombay Terminus, not later than 1 p. m. (gun-fire), on FRIDAY, the 17th of September next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel. 20th August, 1886.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August, instant, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business—

1st.—To receive the Directors Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1886.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 31st August, 1886, both days inclusive.

By order,
P. P. HARVEY & Co.
NARAYEN DHONDOBA,
Secretaries and Agents, the Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ld.
Bombay, 21st August, 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m. (local time) and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time) of each of the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified below for a period of 15 months from 1st January, 1887, to 31st of March, 1888, but the contract for the purchase of empty hogsheads will be for the official year 1887-88. Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on aplication at the above offices.

FOR ADEN.—	Under Schedule	Tenders to be received on
Kurbee and Straw..	No. 18.	6th October 1886.
Firewood and Charcoal	No. 19.	do.
Shoeing Comst Cattle	No. 20.	do.
Purchase of empty casks	No. 21.	do.
Butter and Milk	No. 22.	12th October, 1886
Oils	No. 23.	do.
Arrowroot, Lime Juice, Crockery, and Chinaware	No. 24.	do.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 17th Aug., 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below for 1887-88.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Stations	Articles	Under schedule	Tenders to be received
Bombay, Poona, Karachi, Hyderabad, Mhow, Ahmedabad.	Carriage for the conveyance of Funeral Parties, &c., and Coffins.	No. 3	on 5th Oct. 1886
Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nussirabad..	Wooden articles, Copper, iron and Tinware, Crockery and Chinaware.	Do. 4	Do. Do.
Neemuch, Karachi, Hyderabad.., Deesa	Leather articles, Bamboo and Rattan articles, &c.	Do. 5	Do. Do.
Ahmedabad., Jubbulpore..	Country Medicines.	Do. 9	Do. 11th Oct. 1886
Bombay, Poona, Karrachi	Fish salted.	Do. 6	Do. Do.
Bombay	Iron country.	Do. 8	Do. Do.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 17th Aug., 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS HUMMUM STREET.

LEATHES & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above rooms, THIS DAY, SATURADY, the 21st instant, a quantity of household furniture, deck chairs, table and hanging lamps, cooking utensils, toilet and tea-sets, glassware, call bells, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 3 p.m. sharp. Property now on view.

LEATHES & Co.
Bombay, 21st August, 1886.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1886, of Re. 1 per share will be distributed at the offices of the Company on and after the 23rd August, 1886, to shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 9th August, 1886.

BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th August, to SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1886, both days inclusive.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT OF INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS AT THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CORALIE—Will lady who gave name of Coralie at Monsoon Dance kindly send her address to "HENRY," care of Publisher.

WANTED, a HORSE, suitable for Mounted Volunteers. Price to be about Rs. 250. No. XLV., *Bombay Gazette* office.

LADY'S COMPANION.—A French lady wants a refined and educated Young Lady as companion to her daughter (19) on a six months' tour in India. Liberal terms.—Replies, with references only, to be addressed to Madame de M., at the Publisher's.

TOBACCO, ¼ and ½ lb. Tins.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited.
W. J. ESSAI.

CHEROOTS.—Trichy, Lunka, and Dindigul.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited.
W. J. ESSAI.

CIGARETTES.—Kaiser-i-Hind, Prince of Wales, &c., of the finest Turkish Tobacco.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.—Bombay and Madras Manufacture.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited.

WANTED, a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, who writes a neat hand. Apply to X. Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A NEW NOVELTY.—Scent Spraying Walking Sticks. Jewellery of all descriptions, &c., at STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, New Plants of Peaches, Plums, Walnut, Oranges, Figs, Italian Grapes.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of enamelled ware, lamps, glassware, and other fancy articles, &c., at No. 85, Patell Street, behind the Hongkong Bank, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!—Just to hand fresh supply of our New Crop. Those that were disappointed last week, please apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Pineapple, Rose, Vannilla, and Chocolate; also Wine and Spirit, of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 2, Church Gate Street.

LOST, between Readymoney House and Lands End, Malabar Hill, one large SILVER CUP. Any one bringing the same to Readymoney House, Malabar Hill, will be rewarded.

PER S. S. LOODIANA received two very handsome, easy going and stylish DOG-CARTS fitted with Brimsmead's Patent Adjusting Shafts to suit any size horse, by the well-known makers, Bennett and Sons. Apply to LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Bellasis Road.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

ANTIPYRIN, fresh supply to hand. Apply to BRANDENBURG & Co., 28, Bombay Green.

KEROSINE-OIL, 150 test, Rs. 5, and 125 test, Rs. 4, for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY & CO., Ld.

KALLYAN MOTEE & CO., near Crawford Markets.—Just received, fresh supply of goods, from England. Prices moderate. Inspection invited.

KALLYAN MOTEE & CO.—Ladies' trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, Children's felt hats; numerous varieties. Prices moderate.

KALLYAN MOTEE & CO.—Ladies' Jersey Jackets, beaded and braided, new Burmese frillings. Please inspect our goods.

KALLYAN MOTEE & CO.—Ladies' and Gents' waterproof Coats (remarkable quality), waterproof Umbrellas. Latest style.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR" watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, 6, Rampart Row.

WANTED, an experienced NURSE, European, Eurasian, or West Indian. Apply to Mrs. CODRINGTON, Satara.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—Of best Coventry make with ball bearings, and all the latest improvements. —H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

NEWMARKET—Ready-made Ulsters for Ladies, very stylish and economical—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade and Church-gate Corner.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE at Suparibaug Road. For particulars apply to PAVRI and RAGHUNATH, Architects. No. 28, Meadow-street.

INDENT CLERK.—WANTED at once a Parsee of experience in hardware and metal trades. Apply by letter E. E., *Bombay Gazette*, enclosing testimonia

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately, priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

ST. PAULI and LAGER BEER.—Fresh shipment just to hand, in cases of 4 doz. qts. and 8 doz. pints respectively. Prices on application.—J. NEUBERG Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES.—Orders registered by the undersigned, who receive regular shipments. For particulars apply to Godown-keeper, Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

S. P. C. K. DEPOT, opposite Cathedral Gate. Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Story Books, Kindergarten Infant Primers, Form and Colour Boxes, Fancy Plain Stationery.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES.—Another Shipment just arrived in splendid condition. Apply to Godownkeeper, Wm WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion MARBLE and GLENDER SHIRTS. Rs. 19, 25 & 27 per dozen. CAMBRIC do Rs. 19, 22, 24 & 29-8 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS we have opened a stall at the Crawford Market for the Sale of our different kinds of Flour, Horse-food, Bran, &c., at cash rates.—BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

CARTER'S SEEDS, in hermetically closed boxes, just received. Price: Flower, Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10; Vegetable, Rs. 3, 6-8 and 12-8 each. Purity guaranteed by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 28th August 1886, at 6 o'clock p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Honorary Secretary.
26th July 1886.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, TEA GOWNS, CHILDERNS COSTUMES, LAYETTES, TROUSSEAUX. BABY LINIEN.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
EAST-STREET, POONA. APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S CELEBRATED INVALIDS' PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW MUSIC.

SONGS.

AFTER SUNDOWN.
AT ANCHOR.
ALONE ON THE RAFT.
BID ME GOOD BYE.
BRAVE SENTINEL, THE.
CALVARY.
DRIFTING AND DREAMING.
GLORY TO THEE MY GOD THIS NIGHT.
I AM WAITING.
IT CAME WITH THE MERRY MAY.
JACK AT SEA.
JACK'S ASLEEP.
JERUSALEM.
LOVE THAT CAME TOO LATE.
MANY A MILE AWAY.
MARGUERITE.
MY LOVE AND I.
NOTHING FOR LOVE.
NUMBER TWO.
OLD FASHIONS.
PEACE PERFECT PEACE.
SOME ONE'S SWEETHEART.
WHEN THE CHILDREN ARE ASLEEP.
YOUNG BRIGADE, THE.

VOCAL DUETS.

FRIENDSHIP.
MAYING.
GATES OF THE WEST.
GUIDE ME, GUIDE ME.

DANCE MUSIC.

SWINGING WALTZ.
AFTER SUNDOWN "
JOY "
MIKADO "
LES CERISE "
FAN, THE WALTZ
LES SOURIERS "
MY SWEETHEART SCHOTTISCHE.
PUG POLKA.
TOBBY "

PIANOFORTE SOLOS.

AIR A LA ROUREE.
MIGNON GAVOTTE.
SYLVIA (POZZICATI.)
POLISH DANCE.
RIGANDON (ROFF).
MIKADO, THE.

CATALOGUES POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885	£1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund	£1,850,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ...... £300,690
" 1885 ...... £988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

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THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME UPWARDS OF..9000,00

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whose new illustrated
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BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between he principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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UNION BANK OF LONDON
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INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

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BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE

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CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 50 0	" 53 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 56 0	" 59 0
Dry EliteChoix Champagne	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYES CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	" 44 0	" 47 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" ...
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine " "	" 22 0	...
Very fine "	" 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	" 38 0	...
CLARETS. From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
Medoc	" 10 8	
Chateau de Franda	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	" [illegible]	...
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	" 12 0	"
BRANDY.	Per 1 doz.	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Red Bars } Span }	" 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
" " *	" 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend	" 20 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ..
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" ..
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 0	" 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	...
Pilsener Beer	" 5 8	" 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 35 0	..
Vin Marasque " 24 Bottles	" 40 0	"
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	" 19 0	
Finest do	" 20 0	
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 3 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	" ...	" 0 12
French Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 8
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Pease for Soup	" ...	" 0 12

From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	" 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	" ½ lbs.	0 8

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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

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Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Volunteers, 11 a. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th :—Malda (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Nowsherra (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Commilla (s), for Kurrachee; and D. Balduino (s), Genoa, &c.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

FAIR.—The annual Shri Mankeshwar fair will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at Old Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. The fair will continue for three successive days.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients at this dispensary during the month of July was 4,656, out of which 869 were new admissions, the daily average being 150.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of a newborn male child that had been found lying on the rocks on the beach at Chowpatty, in an advanced state of decomposition. The verdict was that the child was found dead.

CRICKET.—The following will represent the Gymkhana in the return match with the Volunteer Cricket Club to-day :—Major Beaver, Major Stopford, Messrs. A. D. Wilkins, W. T. Vincent, S. S. Cooper, A. P. Gould, H. A. Kerr, C. M. H. Merriman, P. R. Wilson, N. S. Glazebrook, and F. D. Gaddum. Play will commence at 11 sharp. A tent will be reserved for ladies.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—An inquest was held by the coroner at Parel, on the body of Toolajee Nagoo, aged 15 years. The deceased was the son of a mill labourer. He had been missing from his house since Thursday morning last. His dead body was found floating on the water in a quarry hole in front of his house, where he was in the habit of going to bathe. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Parel, on the body of Sittaram Suddoo, aged 8 years. The deceased was employed at the Dinshaw Petit Spinning and Weaving Mills, Parel. On the 10th instant, while at work at the mill, he met with an accident, whereby he sustained serious injuries to his head. He was then removed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state. He remained there for a day, and was then taken home by his parents. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Mr. P. D. Framjee, living in Kassor Street, Mazagon, whilst driving a new pony in a dog-cart along the Queen's Road at 7-15 p. m. on the 18th instant, in company with his syce, named Harry Bappoo and, a horse trainer named Dhunjeebhoy, was thrown out. He sustained some serious injuries which rendered him unconscious. It appears that the pony took fright at a passing train and bolted. The trainer and the syce escaped with very slight injuries. Mr. Framjee was removed to his residence, where he is progressing favourably.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mahomed Emaum was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon two separate charges,—the one of attempting to break into the shop of Kondajee Byrappa, at Duncan Road, on the night of the 17th instant, with intent to commit theft, and the other of having in his possession sundry pieces of silk, articles of wearing apparel, a silver case, a silver anklet, and several copper pots, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 43, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account how he came by the same. The accused, on admitting two previous convictions, was sentenced to an accumulated term of fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A QUARTETTE OF RUFFIANS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Inspector Dillon charged Dewjee Rutton, a Soortee, and three Goanese cooks, all unemployed, with causing hurt to a stevedore's labourer named Salvador. It appeared that complainant and accused formed a gang of gamblers, who passed their time in riotous living. In one of their drunken bouts the complainant quarrelled with the others and left them in consequence. Fearing he would turn informer, his companions endeavoured in every way to induce him to rejoin them. Failing to persuade him they used threats, whereupon the complainant appealed to the police for protection. Inspector Dillon cautioned the accused, but without effect, and on Wednesday at midnight they entered Salvador's house, dragged him out of bed, and beat him most severely. The police were informed of the matter, and the prisoners were arrested. They denied the cha ge, but produced no evidence. They were sentenced,—the first accused to two months', and the others to terms ranging from three weeks to one month's hard labour.

PLACING STONES ON THE TRAM-LINES.

Two Parsee students of the St. Xavier's College, named Jeejeebhoy Rustomjee and Byramjee Shapoorjee, were charged before Mr. Webb yesterday, with obstructing the tramway track by placing a stone on the lines near the Small Cause Court.

Mr. D'Souza prosecuted, and the accused were defended by Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Davur.

Mr. Nicholson raised an objection, at the commencement of the case, to Mr. D'Souza prosecuting. The case was a police one, and the proper person to prosecute, he submitted, was the Public Prosecutor.

His Worship overruled the objection.

Mr. D'Souza said that, on the 11th instant, a little after one o'clock, one of the company's inspectors, on detective duty on the tram-track, which runs past the Small Cause Court, noticed the two accused come out of the College. Jeejeebhoy took up a stone off the road, and gave it to his companion, who was the younger of the two, to be placed on the lines. The Inspector seized them, and called to a conductor on a car which was passing to call a sepoy. A large crowd of schoolboys gathered around the inspector, and attempted to release the accused. A policeman however came up, and the boys were given in charge.

The inspector in his evidevce confirmed the statements made by Mr. D'Souza, and stated that the first accused had complained that witness had pulled his ears. In cross-examination he admitted that he did not hear Rustomjee say anything to his companion, but averred he saw him give the other the stone. He did not know that the boys delighted in making game of the tramway inspectors, nor that they had done so before. He was not annoyed at the conduct of the boys. At the time of the occurrence, witness was in a Khoja costume.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Motion.

126-83—Payne, G and S—(for pauper)—Premsook Jugonath and another vs Ramchundra Gunediwala and others—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

101-86—Bomonjee and H—Hoosein Moola bin Ally Saheb, &c. vs Ashabai—Thakurdas, D and C.

171-86—Hore, C and B—Jumnabai and another vs Thakur Premjee Kara and others—Crawford and B.

178-86—Payne, G and S—Chelluram Narayen and another vs Essajee Mangaljee—Nanu and H.

189-86—Jefferson, B and D—Hirjee Hunsraj vs Nanabhoy Framjee and another—M H Khan.

190-86—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Bhundalibhoy and another vs Peerbhoy Rahim—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

423-85—Jefferson, B and D—Pragdas Thakordas and others vs Dolutram Nanooram—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

To speak to minutes of Decree.

136-84—Balkrishna and B—Nanabhai Gunputrao, &c., vs Achrulbai and others—M M Munshi, and T and D.

Long Causes.

91-85—Bicknell and K—Bomonjee Dossabhoy Watcha vs C A Turner and others—Bomonjee and H.

213-86—Tobin and R—The Bombay Electrical Co vs The Eastern Electrical Light and Power Co—Winter and B.

57-83—Chalk and W—Josey Girjashunker Vishwanath vs Josey Surayram Cameshwur and others—Payne, G and S and Chalk and W.

539-76—Little, S, F and N—Lukhmidas Khimjee and another vs Maneckvahoo and others—Hore, C and B.

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—A Tonic and gentle Laxative, removing and preventing sluggishness of the liver, so prevalent in tropical climates. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned special general meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, for the consideration of business undisposed of at the meeting held on the 13th instant. Mr. Barrow, the clerk, stated that Captain Morland, the chairman, was unavoidably prevented from attending; and on the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, seconded by Mr. Hakim, Mr. Perozshah M Mehta was called to the chair. There were also present :—Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Sir Frank H. Souter, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R. E., Captain H. O. Selby, R.E., Drs. Thomas Blaney and P. C. DeSouza, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, A. M. Gubbay, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Cowasji Dady Limjee, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowroji Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nuzzer Mahommed Futehally, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Settna, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, and Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban.

THE OVAL OPPOSITE THE PRINCE OF WALES' STATUE.

The first business on the list was a notice of motion from Captain Selby—" That the Chairman be requested to ask Government on what terms it would be prepared to hand over to the Municipality all the land in the semi-circular plot near the Prince of Wales' statue, or such portion of it, as has not been already disposed of, or promised, on the understanding that the Municipality maintain all land so handed over, except the portion actually occupied by the Municipal Offices, as a place of public recreation and resort." In the course of his observations Captain Selby said that if a modest and proper representation were made by a body like the Municipal Corporation to Government, they would certainly pay that consideration to the question which it so well deserved. With regard to the breathing space, it was very difficult to find one at the southern end of the Fort. If the scheme of the new building was carried out, and if the whole of the semicircle was built over, the unfortunate people in the southern parts of the Fort would be absolutely cut off from the breeze. It was of the greatest importance in all big cities to keep open spaces, if they possibly could do so. It would be an immense pity if this semi-circular plot was built upon. It was used for the purpose of playing cricket by people, who were employed in shops and in mercantile firms, and it was of great importance to them, considering that they had a very short time at their disposal in the evening for play and recreation, that the space should be as nearly their business places as possible. The semi-circular spot, if not built upon, would again show off the new Municipal building to a greater advantage. Many of the members voted at the last meeting in favour of the new site because they believed that the new building would be a building of architectural beauty, and would be shown off to the advantage as there was no other building of equal pretensions in that locality. But he understood that shops, arcades, and a variety of other things were to be constructed, and they would more or less obscure their building. He did not say that it would spoil the effect of their building, but it would not certainly be shown off to the same advantage as when it stood alone. He believed that the ground belonged to the Government of India, and considering the purpose for which it was wanted, to give a breathing space to the Fort, and for public recreation, they might possibly give them the plot for nothing. Supposing they asked Rs. 20 per square yard, the total amount for the purchase of that plot would come to about five lakhs. There were two courses open to them. They might take the ground on a long lease on their paying 4 or 4½ per cent. on the estimated value of the land, or buy the land outright. But these points could only be discussed on their receiving an answer from Government on what terms they were willing to part with that ground. He thought that this would leave both the Corporation and the Government free to consider that question.

Dr. Arnott, in seconding the resolution, observed that this would be a pleasing contrast to the warm discussion they had on the question of site. He had been noticing with great regret the gradual encroachment on vacant plots of ground, which were so many breathing spaces, or lungs of the city. He did not know by whose advice Government had decided to allow buldings to be erected upon the vacant piece of ground opposite the Hornby Row. It would have been much better if the whole of the Esplanade had been kept open for public recreation and resort, and also to permit a free access of air to the crowded localities adjoining the Hornby Road. Dr. Arnott then referred to several open spaces of ground which had recently been built upon, and observed that it was high time that this mode of encroaching upon vacant pieces of ground should be prevented. There were proposals very seriously made to cover the Cooperage with an hospital, to build the Byculla Club somewhere near the Admiral's bungalow, and to build a college on the side of the University gardens. He thought that in every rapidly growing city there was a danger of every open piece of ground being encroached upon by public buildings, and then at a future period it became necessary to open up the town at an enormous expense. Take for instance the rapidly growing manufacturing town of Glasgow, which bore some analogy to Bombay, whose green fields and orchards had been taken up by speculators for building purposes, and the result was that about twenty years ago it was deemed necessary in the interest of public health to improve the city at an enormous expense. He thought that it was, therefore, desirable to pass Captain Selby's proposition, with a view to the future health and improvement of Bombay. In conclusion, he said, he was sure that Mr. Walton, their engineer, would make a beautiful garden surrounding their new building, and statues of men like Mr. Thomas Ormiston which had not even now found a place might be placed in that garden.

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban agreeing with Captain Selby said that every inch of ground left open for public recreation would be an advantage to the city. He voted last time in favour of the exchange for the new site on the distinct understanding that the Municipal Hall would be so built there as to be seen to better advantage than on the old site. That would not probabaly be the case if the Municipal Hall were a part and parcel of a long range of buildings with an arcade in front of it. As this subject might come before him in his official capacity, he did not wish to commit himself one way or the other; but he could not refrain from expressing an opinion that it would be a great advantage if the site were kept open as proposed by Captain Selby. About twenty years ago the sea broke upon the walls, that stood on the present site of the Queen's Road, but since then a large portion of the sea had been reclaimed, which now served as a place for public recreation and resort. It would thus be seen that Government had not entirely deprived the public of their recreation ground, by taking up the sites which were now built upon.

Colonel Merewether said that with regard to an observation made with reference to the statue of the late Mr. Thomas Ormiston there would be no need to place it in the proposed new Municipal gardens. It was, he said, intended to be placed in the new Port Trust Offices.

Dr. Blaney said that the salient feature of Captain Selby's resolution was that the Corporation should buy a piece of ground on the Esplanade for public recreation. (Cries of "No," "No" and "Distinctly no.")

Dr. Blaney : Then what is it ? (Loud laughter.)

Dr. Blaney asked was it for a fowl market or for what purposes ? (Renewed laughter.) The proposal was that the Municipal fund of the city should be laid out in paying for a piece of one of the most expensive pieces of ground in Bombay. Captain Selby had modestly estimated the value of the ground at five lakhs of rupees, and they had to ask Government to allow them to pay that sum for a few square yards of ground. He wondered if the plot was taken up by them, where would the cricketers referred to by Captain Selby go. He happened to know something about the ground and its value. He was interested in the purchase of that piece of ground in which Government were offered Rs. 40 per square yard, and it was refused. The value of the land would thus come to about ten lakhs of rupees. If they were prepared to pay ten lakhs for that little piece of ground, why not pay for the same reasons as advanced by Captain Selby two millions or two millions and a half, and purchase the whole of the Esplanade, and thus buy a big lung for the city. He said, for reasons stated, he would vote against the resolution.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji said that Captain Selby's proposition came upon him with some degree of surprise. He had voted on the last occasion in favour of the new site, because they were assured that not a farthing more than the amount fixed upon by the Corporation for the building of the new Hall would have to be spent. He would certainly not have voted for the new site, if he thought that the Corporation were going to incur a fresh liability by purchasing the whole plot of ground. If the Corporation were to resolve to purchase a plot of ground for the purpose of opening up crowded localities like Mombadevi or Pydhownie, he would certainly vote in favor of such a proposition. If Captain Selby, however, so modified his resolution as to ask Government to allow them to have the piece of ground free of all charges, he would certainly support it.

The Municipal Commissioner in the course of his observations said that Captain Selby's motion was not, what it was supposed to be by some of the speakers. Captain Selby did not ask to take up the land upon any particular terms, but he merely asked them to address Government to inform on what terms, if any, they would be prepared to hand over to the Municipality the plot in question. The form in which the motion was put was unobjectionable. It was only at a later stage of the proceedings when they received a reply from Government that objections might be urged on financial or other grounds. All the arguments that had been advanced by members would have been properly addressed if there was any proposal made to spend Municipal money for the purpose. He thought that if Municipal money was at all to be spent, he would freely admit that he would prefer spending it in opening up certain crowded localities in the centre of the town. (Hear, hear.) The Municipal Commissioner then referred to his efforts in impressing the Corporation upon the necessity of spending money on the construction of the Musjid Bunder Bridge, and in the widening of the Girgaum Road, the latter of which, he said, was due to the zeal of the late Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. He (the Commissioner) wished that all the members, who represented the different wards show the same zeal and interest which the deceased gentleman evinced in connection with the ward, which he represented.

Captain Selby briefly replied on the debate.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried, 17 members voting in favour and 10 against it.

ADMISSION FEE TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The next matter was a letter, dated 31st July 1886, from the Chairman, Town Council, communicating the recommendations of the Council, regarding the appointment of a thoroughly efficient gardener, formation of a botanical collection, and the improvement of the zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said he had intended, before his motion was put to the vote, to give a short history of the Victoria Gardens, which, the lateness of the hour compelled him to leave out. He must say that the Gardens had not been in that satisfactory condition in which they ought to be in a city which called itself the second city in the Empire. Nobody complained more loudly or more frequently of the condition of the Gardens than their late lamented friend, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee. The question of their improvement had been referred to the Gardens Committee, and while the Committee was deliberating, a despatch came for the Secretary of State for India, expressing his regret that there was no scientific garden in a city like Bombay. The Bombay Government took steps in the matter, which left the Victoria Gardens untouched. Now, whenever the Municipal Commissioner was taken to task for the unsatisfactory condition of these Gardens, he had to plead want of funds. All the outlay on the Gardens was Rs. 20,000 a year, of which Rs. 10,000 were for the water-supply, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,000. Deducting the annual income of Rs. 10,000, the real expenditure was the balance of Rs. 10,000 only, and it was a mistake certainly to expect to have a good garden for such a small sum. The Committee recommended the employment of a competent gardener on about Rs. 200 a month, and to meet the increase in expenditure, it was found necessary to charge a small fee for admission to the Gardens. It must not, however, be understood that they were going to shut out the poor from the Gardens. The fees were proposed to be charged only for two days in the week; while for the remaining five days, including Sunday, the poor man's day, the Gardens would be left free as hitherto. Mr. Dosabhoy said it was much to be regretted that distinctions were sought to be drawn at this Corporation between what they did for the poor and what they did for the rich. They were trying to discharge their duty according to the light that was in each of them; and he must say that appeals to this style of argument were misleading. What motive could any one of them have in trying to sacrifice the interests of poor ratepayers of the city ? He must protest against any such invidious distinctions being drawn at this Corporation as long as he was a member of it. He would ask the rich ratepayers to come forward for the support of the Gardens, which were a real source of recreation for the poor. He—himself a poor man—did not wish to shut out the poor from the Gardens under any circumstances; but he saw no objection to receiving contributions from rich people for the improvement of gardens which afforded much real recreation to the poor. Mr. Dosabhoy then proposed—" 1. That the recommendations of the Town Council regarding the appointment of a gardener, the formation of a botanical collection, and the improvement of the zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens, be approved and adopted. 2. That the chairman be requested to apply to Government asking for such modification in the deed of conveyance of the Victoria Gardens as will allow of certain fees being charged for admission thereto on certain days in the week."

Dr. P. C. DeSouza seconded the proposition.

Mr. Jamsetjee P. Kapadia said he agreed in the opinion that the Victoria Gardens should be such as to throw lustre on our city; but at present they were in such a despicable condition as scarcely to deserve the name of a garden. (A laugh.) They must certainly improve the Gardens; but he did not think that an English gardener on a high salary was wanted.

Mr. Dosabhoy : I say nothing about an English gardener; I only say a competent gardener. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kapadia : I thought you required an English gardener. (A laugh.)

Mr. Dosabhoy : The resolution does not say so.

Mr. Kapadia : Oh, very well then.

Dr. Waters said he had not think the Gardens were in such a state as they were said to be : they were fairly looked after, so far as landscape gardening was concerned. He might mention that Government had appointed a Committee to report on the Gardens ; the Committee pronounced against the suitability of the site for the formation of a scientific garden ; and in lieu of it they recommended a garden in the compound of the Grant Medical College as an auxiliary to the scientific garden in Poona. Dr. Waters was against a zoological collection in the present place, because it was unsuited for the purpose. He did not think they would get much from the fees ; but something might be done by rich citizens being asked to give donations and become honorary members and life members. He might tell Mr. Kapadia that for Rs. 250 and free quarters a very superior European gardener could be had.

Mr. Hakim said he found the animals in the Gardens in a mangy and poor condition ; and he thought that they should be better looked to. It was a great cruelty to the animals to leave them in their present state for want of sufficient room.

The Municipal Commissioner said the real question before the meeting was to express an opinion whether Government should be asked to allow an alteration in the deed of conveyance of the Gardens. He would appeal to the Corporation on behalf of poor people and the poor animals which proved a source of recreation to the former. He found that the number of visitors to the Museum fell short of the number of visitors to the Gardens, particularly the zoological portion. They must, he thought, either improve the zoological collection or give it up. At present it consisted of two lions, three tigers, five panthers, twenty-eight deer of different varieties, twenty-two kangaroos, three wallabbees, and seventeen monkeys. The only place suitable for the animals was, Mr. Ollivant thought, at Chowpatty, for which he had applied to Government. Every care was at present taken of the animals when in mange, but they appeared to suffer from being cooped up in a small space. There was a large area, but to make it available for animals they wanted more funds. Extra cages had been provided, but they wanted permanent cages, properly built. They wanted donations from charitably disposed persons. The best means of providing for the difficulty was considered to be a small fee charged for admission to the Gardens on certain days; and the point was on what days the fee should not be charged. He thought that on great festival days and holidays no fee should be charged. It would be well to have fee days, and honorary members and life members. If people of the better class went to the Gardens it would be a guarantee that the Gardens would be better looked to. With regard to the suggestion to charge a fee only for the zoological collection, Mr. Ollivant said they had not a sufficient area to make the desired improvements, and they could not make a separate department of it. The Gardens were not large enough for separate divisions bing provided ; and therefore if fees were to be charged, they mnst be for the whole of the Gardens. Mr. Ollivant hoped the Corporation would do something to improve the present condition of the Gardens.

Sir Frank Souter said he had no wish to inflict upon the Corporation a history of the Gardens, although he once lived near them, and had always taken a warm interest in them. They were a great boon to people living at Mazagon, Byculla, and Parel, who could not afford to keep carriages to drive them to the Apollo Bunder and the Bandstand, and who therefore appreciated the privilege of recreation which the Gardens afforded them. Although he would gladly support the employment of a good competent gardener, Sir Frank was sorry he could not support the proposal to charge a fee. He was the more sorry he could not support the proposal, because at the same time he could not support his friend, the Municipal Commissioner, in whose judgment they all had had so much confidence. (Hear, hear.) The people who mostly visited the Gardens were poor people; and his opinion was that, if a fee was charged, the revenue derived would be next to nothing. He quite admitted that the animals were a great attraction ; and he should be sorry that any thing should deprive the poor people from seeing the animals in the Gardens even for one or two days a week. The Gardens, Sir Frank thought, were not in keeping with their city ; they were a discredit to the city, and something should be done to wipe away the reproach. He thought they should make an effort to have another garden at Chowpatty on the site which was at one time intended for the Byculla Club. He would have a zoological collection there, and charge for admission to it. If that scheme should fall through, they should do away with the expensive animals in the Victoria Gardens, and keep the others which cost less in good condition.

Captain Selby supported Sir Frank Souter's views as to the charge of fees.

Dr. Blaney was against the proposal to levy a taxation on the poor who visited the Gardens. The Corporation had already decided on former occasions that they would not accept the principle of taxation as regarded the Gardens. Dr. Blaney heartily agreed with the proposal for a separate and better provision for the animals ; and he should gladly vote for a larger grant.

Colonel Merewether said there seemed to be a general feeling that the masses should not be deprived of the zoological collection, for which they wanted more funds, and more funds must be somehow provided. In Calcutta, the fees charged came to Rs. 10,000 a year ; and they must get something here, although not quite so much.

Mr. Dosabhoy said that in Calcutta and Madras there was a fee charged for the zoological collection. In Regents' Park, which contained the only zoological collection in London, when he was there some twenty-two years ago, fees of 1s. and 6d. were respectively charged on certain days ; and on Sundays, admission was obtained by tickets granted by members. Now could the authorities in London be suspected of a desire to shut out the poor because they charged a fee ? Not at all. He was told that the fees in Calcutta amounted to Rs. 15,000 a year.

Dr. Arnott thought a small fee would be no hardship. If the visitors paid a little, they would appreciate the privilege the more.

The first part of Mr. Dosabhoy's proposition was then put to the vote and carried unanimously. The second part was thrown out by 15 votes against 7.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE KAZI SHAHABUDDIN MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following is a list of subscribers to the K. B. Kazi Shahabuddin Memorial Fund :—

	Rs.
R. B. Luxmon Jagannath	200
D. B. Manibhai Jasbhai	300
R. S. Raghunath M. Kelker	300
K. B. Cursetji R. Thanavala	100
R. B. Janardhan S. Gadgil	100
K. B. Kershaspji R. Dadachanji	100
R. S. Pitamber Jetha	100
R. B. Ramchandra G. Deshmukh	100
R. B. Trimbukrai Varajrai	101
K. B. Dr. Shamsuddin J. Sulemani	100
R. B. Gajanand K. Bhatwadeker	100
R. B. Ganesh S. Shastri	100
K. B. Abbas Tyebji	100
Nawab Mir Nuruddin	50
R. B. Vithal Bhau Daji	50
R. S. Purshotam Trimbuk	50
R. S. Hargovindas Dwarkadas	50
R. S. Ramling Gauling	50
R. S. Seturao Peishway	50
R. B. Pandurang D. Adhikari	50
R. S. Krishnalal Nihalchand	50
R. B. Ramchandra Vithobe	50
Mr. Parbhudas Patell	40
R. S. Dayabhai H. Nanavati	30
R. S. Khanderao Janardhan	30
Dr. Ramchandra G. Talwalker	30
R. S. Tapidas D. Mehta	25
R. S. Ramchandra N. Ambegauker	25
R. S. Vishnu Shivram	25
R. S. V. M. Samarth	25
Majumdar Hariprashad	25
R. S. Lalloobhai D. Kavishwar	25
Hakim Mahomed Ali	25
Mir Ibrahim Ali Khan	25
Dr. Manekji M. Gimi	25
K. S. Ratanji N. Kothavala	25
R. S. Sankerrao Kattiwar Dewanji	25
R. S. Purshotam Rorho	25
R. S. Deviprashad Atmaram	20
Hakim Basit Ali Khan	20
Mr. Rasulji Contractor	15
Mr. Desai Motilal	15
R. S. Vithal L. Kavthekar	15
Mir Jamaluddin	15
Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Gangji	15
Sirdar Bahadur Sheikh Ibrahim	15
Mr. Prazjibhai Sir Faujdar	15
Mr. Nathabhai Bhagwandas	10
Mr. Ballaji Vishwanath	10
Mir Bahadur Ali	10
Mr. Jivanlal Lakshmanrai	10
Kazi Muzaffaruddin	10
Mr. Permanand B. Parekh	10
Dr. Batukram Sobharam	10
Mr. Akbar Ali	10
An Admirer	10
K. S. Jamadar Yusof Ali	10
Mr. Fariduddin Ahmad	10
Mr. Mir Sayad Ali	10
Minor Contributions	40
Total Rs.	2,986

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

b Mr S W Stanley, Jodhpore.
b Mr H S Davies, Dharwar.
b Mr and Mrs Dickinson, Kharagora.
Mr R Addison, Simla.
b Col J G G Griffith, Poona.
b Mr J McAndrew, Lahore.
b Mr A H Dinck, Sialkot.
b Mr T Wilkinson.
b Mr G Field, Chumpara.
b Mr J T Bartlett, Calcutta.
b Mr J Leemann, Manchester.
b Mr E Henry.
b Col and Mrs Jopp, England.
b Mr Edward F Mondy.
b Mr and Mrs J Smith, BCS
Mr H Nicholetts.
b Mr J H Glass.
Miss Smith.
Capt and Mrs Churchill, Australia.
Mr T Manchester, Australia.
Mr A B Mackenzie, Australia.
Mr J Trevor, Australia.
Mr J R Hubbard, Australia.
Miss Andrews, Australia.
Capt and Mrs Taylor, Australia.
Mr and Miss W Home.
b Mrs Grant, Australia.
Lieut F G F Browne.
Mrs R G Thompson.
Col C J Garstin.
Dr. Macdonald.
Mr. F. P. Quinton.
Mr A Fumini.
b Mr Grant.
Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, CIE Baroda.
Mr Fligate, Inspr Genl of the Registration and Stamp, Bombay.
Mr E Simpson Byrne, Depy Comptlr General, Bombay.
Mrs and Miss Byrne, Bombay.
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay.
Maj MacCausland, R A.
Colonel S Penny, R A, Bombay.
b Mr and Mrs Montclar, Belgaum.
Major Hughes, Commst Dept, Bombay.
Lieut E R Penrose, England.
Major Ebden, England.
Mr John Bristed, Bombay.
b Mr D Wallace.
Mr E Minors, Bombay.
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs William Tosh, Bombay.
Mr R G Webb, Bombay.
Mr T Duncan, Bar-at-Law, Bombay.
Mr C H Allan, Bombay.
Mr D Rae, Bombay.
Mr T Bland, Solicitor, Bombay.
Mr J Dolton, Bombay.
Mr D Burne, Bank of Bengal, Bombay.
Mr J Schwob, Bombay.
Mr L A Bachelder, Bombay.
Mr Thos Walker, Bombay.
Mr Paggesa Beg, Bombay.

Residents left during week marked (b) thus.

DISSENSIONS IN THE BENI-ISRAELITE COMMUNITY.

AT the Bombay High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Scott delivered judgment in the suit brought by the Advocate-General, at the relation of several members of the Beni-Israelite community, against David Haim Devaker and two others, praying that they might be ousted from the management of the Synagogue in Samuel Street, on the ground that their conduct had given offence to the community. It was also prayed that the defendants might be ordered to hand over the monies and furniture of the synagogue which was in their hands. David Haim was the muccadum or headman of the community. The second defendant, Solomon Rahaman, was the manager of the synagogue, and the third defendant, Sholomo Silleman, was the crier. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the defendants.

His Lordship said :—It is much to be regretted that such a case as this should be brought into Court. It affords a melancholy instance of the ruinous extent to which strong personal and party feeling may be carried. But I have nothing to do with these considerations. It is my sole duty to decide according to the legal rights of the parties. The suit is instituted by the Advocate-General at the relation of the managers appearing for themselves and the community of worshippers of the Beni-Israel Synagogue situated in Samuel Street, Bombay, against three other members of the same community. The plaintiff asks (1) for a declaration that the three defendants do not respectively occupy the position of muccadum or head man, Hazan or Beadle, and Samost or crier of the synagogue, and (2) for a discovery and account of all monies and notes, furniture, ornaments and books in their hands ; (3) for an injunction restraining them from all interference with the worship and management ; (4) for a receiver ; (5) for an account by the first defendant of Rs. 250 ; and (6) by the delivery of possession of the synagogue premises by the third defendant. The community, which only counts about 400 male adults, has been in India for many hundreds of years, and had retained its belief, its tenets, and its customs intact in spite of its isolation amongst the millions of followers of other creeds. Down to the close of the last century they had no regular place of worship. But in 1796, one Samuel Ezekiel, a prominent member of the Beni-Israel community, provided the funds both for the site and for the building of a synagogue. This synagogue met the requirements of the community down to 1860, when it was pulled down to make room for a larger and more commodious building on the same site. The second house of worship is the one actually in use, and its costs was met partly by mortgages and partly out of the funds which had gradually accumulated by the payment of ceremonial and other fees by the whole community. A tablet was put up on the wall of the present building to the honour of the founder of the original synagogue with an inscription that runs as follows :—" The synagogue was built by Samuel Ezekiel Devaker, Commandant, 6th Battalion, 1796, which being too small was enlarged and rebuilt at the expense of the Beni-Israel community on the 24th March 1860." The administration of the synagogue and the funds appears to have been till recently as follows :—Samuel Ezekiel, the founder, was muccadum or headman of the synagogue during his life. But although he was thus recognised as the head of the community, he was not by any means the sole administrator of its affairs. There were also four managers, a treasurer, and a crier, who took part in the administration. Since the founder's death the headmanship has remained in his family through the stock of his adopted son. But there have been two cases of removal from office for misconduct. In the first instance, one Ezekiel Abraham was substituted, and in the second instance the present first defendant, David Haim, the great-grandson and nearest living representative of the founder, received the office. This was in 1872, and David, seems to have held the post for some years without opposition. But Ezekiel came back into office for a time as David's coadjutor. In 1877-78 disputes arose and became so acrimonious that after squabbles in the Police Court an abortive attempt at a reconciliation, and an award which neither dealt conclusively with the head man's rights nor was binding on the whole community a schism of the community took place, and a large party under the lead of the treasurer, Samuel Elijah, opened another prayer hall. It seems to me this is the true course to take when differences are irreconcilable in these congregations. Harmony is only possible if the minority yield to the majority, and if it refuses to submit, it is far better for the minority to recede and form another harmonious congregation than to continue as contentious and recusant members of a congregation which must in consequence be disturbed by passions that ought not to exist among persons meeting together for divine worship. Meanwhile, David, in 1878, left Bombay, and became Foujdar at Jinjeera, where, he remained several years, going from thence to Alibag as head constable. He rerturned to Bombay in 1883, and took over the office of head man from the second defendant, the chief manager, to whom he had delegated the duties. But David did not remain in Bombay. He went to Poona to study for the law, where in due time he was admitted to practise as a pleader. In 1883 negotiations were opened between the two parties with a view to a reconciliation, which was effected, and a deed was signed by many representatives of both sides on the 28th January 1884. The terms of this deed are important. First, as regards the funds of the two sections, they were to be amalgamated, and after deducting Rs. 500 for current expenses, they were to be invested in Government notes purchased in the names of four managers, two from each side. David Haim was "to hold the office of muccadam hereditarily. This honour of his is always to be continued to him hereditarily." The other important provisions are that the managers of both sections are to remain in office, and there are to be two treasurers also. Things went smoothly at first, and in March 1884 all the crowns and other paraphernalia held by the secessionists were brought back to the old synagogue in solemn procession and received with great pomp. An address was read to the first defendant in the synagogue by a leading secessionist, which recognised his hereditary position and the debt of gratitude due to his family. This address has since, however, been repudiated as sprung upon the meeting without notice, and as a matter of fact it was not subsequently signed by those who had attended. From this point discord seems to have sprung up again. The four managers ordered by the deed were appointed, but although the treasurer of the secessionist party was quite ready to pay over what funds he had, the second defendant refused to perform his part. He assigned as the reason of refusal the orders of the first defendant. As a matter of fact, the money was never paid in the manner prescribed, but was given subsequently to the first defendant, who applied it in support of a suit brought by his party against the secessionist treasurer for an account. Coincident with this first breach of the reconciliation deed there arose a dispute as to the mode in which the use of the ceremonial pots and pans was given to the community. Previously they had been in the charge of the crier, who let them out on a receipt being given to him by the applicant. But in May 1884 the first defendant interfered with this usage and forbade their being let, save on a receipt being given for them in his name instead of the name of the crier. The object of this change was avowedly to prevent pots being carried off by a seceding party as had previously happened. At this same time the first defendant circulated a draft trust deed for approval (Ex. O.), in which he formulated a claim as muccadum to control future expenditure in a manner that was inconsistent with the rights of the treasurers and the managers, to whom such financial control had been entrusted by the reconciliation deed. Somewhat earlier than this, in 1884 Rs. 250 had been entrusted to David to obtain counsel's opinion for the community, and his persistent refusal to produce the opinion was an additional cause of dispute. The discord was further aggravated by other acts, such as the posting of a set of rules on the synagogue without previous consultation with the managers. Things went on uncomfortably till October, when they at last came to a climax, as in summonses and counter-summonses in the Police Court. The malcontents, headed by the treasurer of the former secessionists then summoned a meeting of the Punch for the 26th October, 1884. They sent the criers round, but it is particular business that was to be done. The notices were sent out in the morning and the meeting was held in the evening. There is a conflict of evidence as to whether the first defendant was summoned in the morning or only in the evening, but at any rate it is clear that he had no notice of what was to be done, and protested against the hurry as irregular. The resolutions passed at this first meeting (Ex. S.) show that a special messenger was sent to him from the meeting asking him to come with the books, that he replied that he was engaged and had left the keys at Poona. The account goes on to show that the three persons then complained of the police proceedings taken against them by David Haim, and it was resolved to call a meeting of the community on the 28th and to summon David Haim to come and account for the Rs. 250 entrusted to him in order that he should obtain counsel's opinion. The Punch, thus on their own admission, only ordered David to have notice that the Rs. 250 were to be discussed on the 28th at the meeting of the community. The community was summoned on the 27th for the 28th, but it does not appear that any notice was given of the special business to be transacted. It is quite clear that defendants had only the ordinary notice that there was to be a meeting of the *jumat*. It was, however, contended that the defendants must have known what was going to be done, because the crier attached to their party was at the Punch meeting and must have told his chief all that happened. Even admitting that was so, the plaintiff's case would not be improved as it appears from the resolutions (Ex. S.) of the first meeting that the dismissal of the defendants was not then resolved upon, nor even discussed. I must conclude from these facts that the first defendant, and also the other defendants, had no previous notice that their dismissal were to be discussed at this meeting of the 28th instant. David tried to prevent the meeting by closing the doors of the synagogue, but the meeting took place, a majority of the whole community attended it, all three defendants were dismissed, and the dismissal was formally communicated by lawyer's letter on the 30th October. There is nothing in the evidence which conclusively shows any knowledge on the part of the defendants of the fact of the dismissal before that date. They on their side had also taken action. On the morning of the 27th October, they summoned a meeting of the community, without going through the usual preliminary of a Punch meeting, and notified as the object of the meeting, the question of the reconciliation deed. At the meeting itself, which was attended by a minority of the whole community, they declared the deed void, excommunicated the treasurer and his followers, and pronounced the meeting summoned by that party for the 28th to be illegal. It was not proved that these resolutions were confirmed at any subsequent meeting. From that time forth the two parties have definitely parted company, and the treasurer's faction have had possession of the synagogue ever since. At the hearing, before the defendant's case was reached, I ordered a meeting of the whole community to be held under the superintendence of an officer of the Court. I did so because the defendant's counsel was prepared with evidence that the signature at the meeting of the 28th October had been improperly obtained, and I thought the time of the court would be saved if a regularly convened meeting voted on the question whether the community wished to retain the first defendant as their muccadum with the powers he claimed for himself, or with the powers of a manager, or with merely honorific functions. 370 members attended and rejected all the proposals either unanimously or by a very large majority. But I held the meeting only for the purpose of saving unnecessary evidence and I did not intend to regard it as conclusive of the questions raised in the case. I still intended to try the case on the facts as they were at the time of the institution of the suit. It would, I think, be unfair to attach conclusive weight to a vote taken *pendent lite* when one faction is in possession of the synagogue ; when both are at the fever heat of party agitation ; and when discussion of charges and defence of conduct was impossible. I will now discuss the case in its legal aspect, dealing first with David Haim, the muccadum or headman of the community and synagogue. I had at first some doubt whether this court had jurisdiction to hear this suit, and whether it did not come within the analogy of that class of cases where the courts, in accordance with section 21, II, Reg. 1827, have refused to interfere with the autonomy of a caste. But this community is not a caste, and not only are honorific distinctions at stake, but also a share in the management of an endowment and the right to an office of importance and authority. I think in such cases the court has jurisdiction. This synagogue must clearly be considered an endowment with a founder. No doubt, the original endowment has been largely augmented by fees and donations. But when endowments have been so increased, the gifts are held to be to the institution, and the endowment stands (I. L. R., 2 Mad., 175,) as regards its constitutions, in cases where no rules have been formally prescribed, the intention of the founder must be gathered from the traditional practice and the succession is determined by usage. (L. R., I. A. 83—11 M. I. A. 427). The custom in the present case has certainly been to keep the headmanship in the founder's family and the succession has, passed by family right and not by election. This was admitted by the plaintiff's own evidence. But the headman has never held an autocratic position. The founder himself vested the management in several hands and not in himself alone. This joint administration was no doubt devised as a check and a safeguard, and any act on the part of the headman altering this constitution would be invalid. (4 I.A. 76). The position of headman then was this. He succeeds by family right as the nearest lineal descendant of the founder, but at same time he was bound, in matters of management, to keep within his powers which were only co-ordinate with those of his colleagues. Then comes the question—the *crux* of the case. What course could the community adopt in case the headman exceeded his powers ? This community is a private and voluntary religious society, resting upon a consensual basis. The law relating to such societies is to be found in Long *vs.* Bishop of Capetown (1 Moo., P. C., N. S., 461) and Brown *vs.* Cure of Montreal, (L R. 6, C. P., 208), and may be summarized as follows. The members may make rules for themselves, and may constitute a tribunal to enforce the rules, and the decision of that tribunal is binding when it has acted within the scope of its authority and in a manner consonant with the general principles of justice. (See also Inderwick *vs.* Snell, Q.M. and Gordon 216) again in Hopkinson *vs.* Marquis of Exeter, L. R. 5 Eq. 63, it is laid down " when the decision of a domestic tribunal has been arrived at *bona fide* the court has no jurisdiction to interfere." Now in the present case the community has established the Punch and *Jamat* as its domestic tribunal, for the regulation of its interal affairs, sufficient power is entrusted to themanagers for the transaction of ordinary busine-s ; but in all important matters, the will of the whole community is ascertained. This tribunal has met no irregularity in the original hasty manner if its convening can be objected since the meeting held by my orders, and it has decided that David Haim is no longer fit to exercise the functions of muccadam. Has this court jurisdiction to interfere in order to uphold this decision ? On the authorities cited, if the domestic tribunal has acted in a manner consonant with the ordinary principles of justice, this court has such jurisdiction, but the proceedings must have been conducted with fairness, and that is the question next to be examined. It is clear on the evidence that David Haim was given no previous notice that his conduct and his dimissal were to be discussed at the meeting which dismissed him from office. That was an omission I thought the court ought not to rectify in the middle of the case, as it would have been impossible to ensure David Haim a fair hearing. Was he not entitled to such notice ? Could he be dismissed by a surprise, behind his back, without any opportunity of making his defence and explaining his conduct to his fellow-congregationalists ? In two recent cases of dismissal of a member from a Club, Fisher *vs.* Keane, 11 Ch. Div. 355, and Labouchere *vs.* Earl Wharncliffe, 13 Ch. Div., it was laid down by Sir G. Jessel that a member of any voluntary society is entitled by the ordinary principles of justice, when charged with offences warranting expulsion, to fair and adequate notice and to an opportunity of meeting the accusations brought against him. The principal has also been applied in the case of a Vicar whose benefice had been requested by a Bishop, (Benahes *vs.* Evans, 16 Q.B, 162), and in the case of a Baptist minister dismissed by his community (Dean *vs.* Barnett, 6 Ch. Ap., 490) when Lord Batherley C. confirmed James V. C., who said, "if a meeting was summoned for the purpose of bringing charges, those charges ought to have been communicated before the meeting was called, so that he might have an opportunity of knowing what he was to meet." See also Queen *vs.* Sadler and Co, (10 H. L. Cal. 404), where a man had been made a member of the governing body of a London Corporation and dismissed without notice. The case is especially in point, as the holder of the office in question received no pay, and the office was only valuable as making the bearer eligible for posts where he would have a share in the management of the funds. Lord Westbury then said "as he was legally admitted to the office without fraud he could not be legally removed from it without being heard in his defence." In Comyn's Digest Title Mandamus, D. 4, it is laid down that the return to a mandamus for restoration to an office is not good if it does not show that the party was summoned or heard on the matters objected against him. (See also Osgood *vs.* Nelson, 6 L. R. H. L., at page 646.) The only authority I can find on the other side is the Queen *vs.* Governess of Darlington School (7 Q.B. 714), where a schoolmaster was dismissed without notice or hearing. But the decision turned on the point that the master only held his office *ad libitum*. That cannot be said on the present case. Even on the evidence of his adversaries, the post was held by David Haim, not merely at the will of the community, but as long as he duly performed the duties. It was argued that by the custom of the community special notice was not necessary as a condition precedent to dismissal. There have been two previous dismissals and special notice was not proved in either case. But the acquiescence of the two persons then dismissed does not establish any custom, especially one in derogation of an elementary principle of justice. Moreover, at the time o those dismissals the whole community was in harmony, whereas the present dismissal was effected in the midst of strife and schism, when every precaution ought to have been taken to obtain the true opinion of the congregation after hearing both sides. On the one hand, the choice of the first defendant was not irrevocable, and the community ought not to be forced to accept a head man against their will who has exceeded his powers. On the other hand, he was entitled to heard before he was dismissed. To use the words of Lord Hatherley in Dean *vs.* Barnett "the course taken here was utterly inconsistent with any notion of justice or propriety." I am of opinion is applicable to the case, and as it has been violated, I am bound to hold that David Haim has not yet been duly dismissed. The second defendant stands in somewhat different relations to the community. He claims no family right to his office. He was appointed by the community. He was once either dismissed from his office or he resigned in anticipation of dismissal. He had no vested right in his office. But his dismissal, if it took place, may have been after notice. No evidence was offered on that point or as to the exact terms on which he held his office, and in absence of such proof, I think it more in accordance with fairness and natural equity to hold that he too was entitled to notice and an opportunity of defending himself before dismissal. The third defendant stood on an entirely different position. He was merely a paid official of a subordinate character, and in his case, I think, the managers had the power of dismissal. All the managers, save the first and second defendants, concurred in dismissing him, and I think they were within their right in doing so. He must, therefore, be declared dismissed and must give up possession of the premises he occupies in the synagogue. His right, at the most, would extend to a claim for a moth's wages in lieu of notice if the dismissal was not justified by misconduct. By the decision I have felt bound to come to, I do not mean in any way to compel the community to accept officers whom they are unwilling to acknowledge. They have the power—on my reading of the law and my conclusion on the facts as to the position of the defendants—to get rid of both of them through the agency of their domestic tribunal, when it has acted in a manner consonant with the general principles of justice. But the defendants have not been given an opportunity of defending themselves, and they are entitled to such an opportunity. If any voluntary society, such as this community, seeks the aid of the court to enforce its decisions, it must first prove that it has proceeded in conformity with the ordinary principles of justice. Such proof has not been given in this case, and I must refuse the relief sought. At the same time, I do not feel called upon to show any favour to the defendants. The conduct of the first defendant has been, in my opinion, blameworthy, and the second defendant must share the blame as he has followed the lead of the first. In the refusal to bring in the money as agreed, on the restriction placed upon the use of the pots, in the posting of rules, in the closing of the synagogue, and in his action generally, I think the first defendant sought to usurp powers which belonged to the whole body of managers. In my duty to maintain the general principle of justice, I cannot grant the prayer of the plaintiff. But the costs are in my discretion, and I feel justified in ordering the defendants to pay their own. The plaintiffs are entitled to the payment of any special costs caused by the defence of the third defendant.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 19.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·844
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	·835
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	518
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	8·26
" " year	88·47
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 20th Aug.	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 20.

The Bank of England return for the week shows an increase in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities from 42 to 44 per cent., which was scarcely to be expected after the advance in rates of discount in the open market in London a few days ago. A partial explanation however is doubtless to be found in the adverse reports respecting the English harvest now coming to hand. Reuter says:—"Harvest operations in England hindered by bad weather," and private advices not only confirm this, but advise a material rise in the Continental Wheat markets, the movement in some places being 8 to 8½ per cent. Should the unfavorable weather continue it is of course quite probable that prices may further advance as they are still at a low level, and in that case the influence which the Wheat trade might exercise on Freights and Exchange would be considerable. Already both of these markets exhibit a decidedly stronger tone, and seem quite prepared to continue the upward movement. Consols in London yesterday were unaltered at 101, but the Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan was ⅛ higher at 101⅛, while Rupee Paper was ¼ lower in both 4 and 4½ per cents.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, Reuter says, closed steady, and the sales were estimated at 10,000 bales, including 500 Surats. In Spot prices however the only change was a reduction of 1-16d per lb. in Good Dhollera, while Americans to arrive were 3-64d lower, in near 1-32d. 1·32d. to 1·64d. in distant positions. From New York too ready Mid-Uplands come 1-16 cent, future 5 points lower.

Cotton here has been weaker to-day, with a quoted decline of Re. 1 per candy in new crop, and less firmness on the part of sellers of old crop. We have not however heard of any important business having been done for export.

Wheat has shown considerable excitement to-day, and a large business has been done both in ready stuff and forward delivery. Buyers for export have been very keen and prepared to make contracts for any delivery, a year hence if need be, but sellers, remembering their previous experience, are wary about the extent of their operations. The following are to-day's prices:—

Fine Peasy	Rs. 4-5-6 to 4-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	" 4-4-6 to 4-5	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-2-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-1-6	"

Seeds so far have not been affected by the movement in Wheat; on the contrary, higher Freights and Exchange are rather checking business.

Freights are firm with an upward tendency, a large business having been done to-day both ready and forward. Current quotations for August-September loading are now about 23s. 9d. for all ports except London and the Adriatic, and for October loading considerable engagements have been made at 23s. For Liverpool the s. s. Arabia is reported to have been fixed for October at £1, old scale.

Exchange exhibits quite a firm tone, and for private Bills ready an advance of 1-32d. must be quoted. Forward the firmness is even more marked, 3 months' Credits for delivery next spring having been done at 1s. 4 7-16d., an advance of 3·32d. This turn, which is in the face of a further decline of 1-16d. per oz. privately advised in Bar Silver, is largely attributable to the large business doing in Wheat for export, but considerable assistance is also derived from a demand for money from China, which hat been making some of the Banks more willing sellers. We now quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4½d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16	"
Credits " "	1s. 4 7-16d.	"
France " "	1·73½	"

Government Paper is again easier, and Fours have receded to Rs. 97⅞ both for cash and delivery. Fours and-a-half are still at Rs. 102.

Shares are steady but not by any means active. In Press Companies we notice an improvement of Rs. 2½ in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are weaker in some cases, Bombay United by Rs. 20, Hinganghaut by Rs. 50, and Hyderabad by Rs. 20, but Morarjee Goculdass and Oriental have both recovered Rs. 5 per share. Kemp and Co., Ld., are up to Rs. 338.

(For Bombay Bill and Stock List see page 6.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—August 19. ... from Patchmarhi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, 21st August 1886.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted to the Mounted Rifles', viz.:—Vols. W. A. Gilmer and W. M. Lindlay.

The Mounted Rifles will parade for drill and instructions as follows:—

Tuesday, August the 24th, Kennedy Sea Face, at 5-30 p.m. Troop and Squadron Drill under the Sergt. Instructor.

Wednesday, August 25th, Riding School, at 6-45 p.m.

Thursday, August 26th, Riding School, Recruits only, at 6-45 a.m.

Friday, August 27th, Town Hall, at 5-45 p.m. Dismounted drill for all members.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

YOU ARE INVITED TO HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED.
THE determination of the proper spectacles for any defects of the eyes is undoubtedly a matter of the greatest importance, and thousands in India are suffering from actual injuries inflicted by unsuitable glasses.
Mofussil residents to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test. (Price 2 annas.)

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 23, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price Rs. 875, or with one Pedal Rs. 825.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED.
A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF
THE ORIGINAL PATENT
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BEAMAN—August 18, at Mount Abu, the wife of F. C. O Beaman, Esquire, Bo. C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

WALLER—August 17, Harold Gordon, infant son of Captain E. Waller, Royal Engineers, aged 1 year and 10 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—August 10, at Sibsaugor, the wife of J D Anderson, BCS, of a son.

CRADDOCK—August 12, at Simla, the wife of John J Craddock, of a son.

FOLEY—August 14, at Partabghur, Assam, the wife of Dr Charles N Foley, of a daughter.

GORE—July 30, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Major C W Gore, Duke of Wellington's Regiment of a son.

JERMYN—August 10, at Almora, the wife of the Rev E Jermyn, of a son.

LAKE—August 5, at Simla, the wife of W A E Lake, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

FOWLE—August 14, at Ranikhet, Adam Henry, Second son of Captain T F T Fowle, R A, aged 6 weeks.

LYONS—August 9, at Kohima, Naga Hills, of cholera, Thomas Lyons, late of the Xth Royal Hussars, Senior Inspector, Assam Frontier Police, aged 28. Deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1886.

Lord Salisbury told his friends at the meeting at the Carlton Club a month ago that the Queen's Speech would be short, and very short indeed, as a document which is confined to the declaration that Parliament will in the present Session be asked merely to vote supply, and which takes note of the General Election in the words "the Appeal that has been made to the country has confirmed the conclusions of the late Parliament." There is no reason why Government should have said much more than this. They have no legislation to propose in regard to Ireland, and at present their intentions concerning that country relate to executive arrangements. Those are important enough. They include the despatch to the south of Ireland of Sir Redvers Buller, an officer well-known for his achievements in Zululand, and who succeeded Sir Herbert Stewart in the command of the desert column in the Khartoum Expedition. This seems a stern measure, and one little in accord with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's recent report that the condition of Ireland is reassuring. But the Government have set their hearts upon sternness, and they have at the most only anticipated the ultimate necessities of the policy that they have chosen. The despatch of Sir Redvers Buller, and of a few more military commanders, if necessary, is strictly consequential upon that "confirmation of the conclusion of the late Parliament" which the Queen's Speech finds in the General Election. Ireland, meanwhile, will not the more welcome General Buller because of Lord Salisbury's promise that a Commission shall be appointed to introduce local government into the United Kingdom. The Government were urgently asked by Mr. Gladstone to announce their Irish policy before winter. But they have their answer—good enough for him, at any rate—that they, too, are old Parliamentary hands, an answer which eight months ago he deemed to be a quite sufficient justification for keeping his own counsel about Ireland.

We publish in another column the report of the Bar Committee upon the points referred to the Judges of the High Court by the Government of Bombay, and submitted by the Judges for such observations as the Bar might think fit to make upon them. It will be seen that the Bar has thought fit to speak very strongly upon the charges which the Government has brought against them in its letter to the High Court, and in which they find imputations of dishonourable conduct in the practice of their profession by members of the local Bar, and especially its leaders. They protest against the offensive manner in which the language of the letter of Government is couched, and they emphatically deny the allegations it contains. This is so phenomenally energetic a way of dealing with official representations that the Government can scarcely refuse to give the public an opportunity of judging whether they have been guilty of the injustice and the inaccuracy which the report of the Bar Committee imputes to them. They appear to have been loose in their facts, and strangely unmindful of the capacity for retort of the profession whose malpractices they were assailing with so free a hand. The Bar Committee, put for the moment upon their defence by this still unrevealed letter to the High Court, have turned the tables upon the Government, who, unless they can confute the charge by producing their letter, will lie under the imputation of introducing *quasi* defamatory matter into official letter writing, and of being as inaccurate as unjust. That is a charge which, we are bound to say, it would be well for the Government to refute if they can, and as soon as they can. Whatever injustice has been done to the Bar in this matter the Government and the Government alone must bear the responsibility for it. They have been moved to intervention by a communication from the Chamber of Commerce, in which certain suggestions are understood to have been made for facilitating business in the High Court and for making it less costly to suitors. There is a touch of severity in the contrast which the Bar Committee draw between the letter of the Government and this communication which will be appreciated at Poona, though not more there than it will be in other quarters where, by a strange exercise of journalistic clairvoyance, very large conceptions indeed have been drawn of a document not yet made public. Just as it is true that, as the Bar Committee say, there is nothing in the Chamber of Commerce letter to justify the imputations made by Government, so is it true that nothing which has been made known regarding this same letter warrants the highly circumstantial yet possibly as highly imaginative versions of it which have struggled into print during the last few days. The Chamber, if they have been as careful as they usually are to be the exponents of public opinion, have sought elsewhere than in a clipping of the wings of the Bar for the means of increasing the efficiency of the High Court. We believe that this form of remedy is more in favour with the Judges than with the commercial public, and that from the High Court there have gone to Government recommendations for regulating the fees of counsel, for dealing with the supposed grievances of suitors represented, as was once loosely said, by absent counsel, and with the practice which imposes two counsel upon every suitor in a long cause. The Judges, we understand, are in favour also of admitting solicitors and pleaders of a certain standing on the Original Side of the High Court. This latter arrangement would probably go some way towards that reduction of the cost of litigation to which the public attach more importance than to any other judicial reform which has been brought under discussion.

The Bench, in making these suggestions, may be assumed to have made more sure of their ground than the Government have done in their attack upon the Bar. The Government have delivered their attack upon the points at which it could most easily be repelled. What careful controversialist would have chosen a line of argument which, reduced to its simplest form, amounts to this—that a whole profession deliberately framed rules to the detriment of all save a favoured half-dozen? The Bar may be a Trades Union, but it is a self-governing society all the same, its rules are of its own making, and it is absurd to suppose that it would vote itself out of practice for the sake of the handful of leaders for whose benefit, the Bombay Government think, the rules were made. We take it that in the meetings of the Bar at which the rules thus denounced by the Government were made juniors and leaders were, so far as their votes were concerned, on an equal footing, and that it would have been competent for the newest batch of barristers from the Temple or Lincoln's Inn to turn the scale against the avaricious six to whom, if the Government of Bombay have written anything greatly different from nonsense on this matter, the greater company of the briefless and the partially employed deliberately handed over a monopoly of the good things of the Bar. It seems not to have occurred to the author of this remarkable communication that no rules can make a leader, and that since these regulations were passed leaders have come to the front, working their way through ranks in which, if the Government view is correct, no man can hope to get practice. A man takes the lead at the Bar, as in any other profession, because he has secured a larger share than the generality of professional and public appreciation. In no profession is it more true "that to him that hath shall be given;" but even at the Bar eminent success is retained in the long run only by a continuance of eminently good work. The public, with some not unimportant aid from the solicitors, determine what a successful barrister's fees shall be. They pay him what he asks so long as it pays them to do so. And they take his services on the conditions that he lays down. If they are content to pay him a retainer on the chance of his being present in Court to conduct their case in person they have little cause to complain of a rule which secures his retainer for the leader in a case, whether he appear in Court or not. The recklessness with which the Government seem to have ignored the public contribution to the scandal, as they must believe it to be if half the censure they pass upon it is serious, is astonishing.

The Government appear to have taken up the cudgels for the direct benefit of the junior Bar, and for the indirect profit of the public. The junior Bar, we imagine, are quite able to take care of themselves, and unless they have been intimidated into silence by the Latham's and the Inverarity's and the Macpherson's, who are roundly charged by Government with pocketing money that does not belong to them, we must interpret their silence as a token that they are not altogether discontented with their lot, that they know there was a time when the prosperous half-dozen were juniors and that these rules did not prevent them becoming leaders when their time came. So far as the the public are concerned there are few grievances in the rules of the Bar which they themselves cannot at all events largely reduce. The cost of representation is more largely within their own control than any other element in a law suit. Anything that a litigant may pay beyond the minimum fee of five gold-mohurs for a senior, and four gold-mohurs for a junior brief in a long cause is due to the competition of professional talent, and we should like to see the Government that would attempt, anywhere out of Turkey, to interfere with that healthy competition which gives A a higher remuneration than B because the public whom A is ready to serve think his services are worth more to them than those of B. It is conceivable that, on clear proof of their being exorbitant, the minimum fees might be brought under the regulation of the Court. But where is the proof of exorbitancy when, as the Bar Committee point out, in the largest and most complicated case the minimum charge is only five gold-mohurs for a senior's brief, and a suitor if he can get counsel to undertake his business on those terms is not prevented doing so by anything in the rules. When the Government seek in the Bar rules for causes of delay they are perhaps not so entirely unsuccessful, though it is still open to a suitor who wishes for prompt judgment to entrust his case to counsel who are not overburdened with work. The remedy, at all events, is not so entirely beyond the suitor's reach as the Government seem to think when they put the whole of the blame upon the Bar rules which concentrate the work in the hands of the lucky half-dozen, and lead to constant postponements in order to suit their convenience. The Government have doubtless had other causes of delay brought to their notice—such causes for instance as are sometimes said to be found in the character of the Bench and its inability to resist as often as it might the dilatory tactics which are the ruin of suitors. When the Bar is too strong for the Bench the litigant pays dearly, and we may be prepared to hear that the Government in their search for ways and means of securing cheap justice have devoted to the Bar a good deal of attention which might more profitably have been expended in other directions.

The report on the inland trade of Burma for the year 1885-86, which has been published with a punctuality that is highly commendable, is not altogether satisfactory reading. It shows how seriously war, even when conspicuously successful and of unusually short duration, disorganises the trade and paralyses the prosperity of a country. The cost of the expedition which resulted in the dethronement of Theebaw and the annexation of his kingdom is but a small item when compared with the loss of trade consequent upon the unsettled state of the country. A considerable proportion of this loss is directly the result of the advance of a British force to Mandalay. For instance, the bulk of the traffic on the Irrawaddi, which is the most important outlet of trade in Upper Burma, is carried by the steamers of the Flotilla Company. This fleet was taken up for the use of the expedition, and for eight weeks the trade by the Irrawaddi was at a perfect standstill, no merchandise being carried up or down. But seriously as the expedition itself interfered with the inland trade by far the greater proportion of the loss of Rs. 1,07,80,933 in the trade of 1885-86 as compared with that of 1884-85 is attributable to the sense of the insecurity of life and property resulting from the widespread prevalence of dacoity both in the Upper and Lower Provinces. The imports of the year under review were valued at Rs. 2,12,57,166 as compared with Rs. 2,73,73,222 in 1884-85, while the exports were of the value of Rs. 1,90,76,883 as against Rs. 2,37,41,761. While the trade by the Irrawaddi and the Salween showed a serious decrease, that by the Sittang increased from Rs. 19,84,038 to Rs. 26,92,540. This fact is particularly interesting to people in Bombay as showing that timber is the only branch of trade that seems to have flourished during the past year. The trade on the Sittang consists to a great extent of timber floated down from the Ningyan forests, and the large increase in the value in 1885-86 over the previous year is said to be due to the Bombay-Burmah Corporatio, having exported larger quantities of timbern especially in July, August and September, than in the previous year. It is explained in the report that the registration of the inland trade has been carried on throughout the year on the same frontier stations that existed before the annexation of Ava, and that it is proposed to continue to record the traffic on these lines for some time. Since the 1st April arrangements have been made for ascertaining the amount of trade with Bhamo, and it is proposed to open registering stations eventually on the various routes leading to Western China, the Shan States, and elsewhere. While the country continues in its present disturbed state little improvement can be hoped for in its trade, but when dacoity has been stamped out and order restored there is every reason for anticipating as bright and prosperous a future for Upper Burma as for the Lower Province.

A further list of subscriptions to the school for Deaf-Mutes has been issued. Since the removal of the institution to the new premises in Grant Road, there has been a steady increase in the number of pupils of various communities, and very useful work is being done. It will be seen however that all of the native communities are not showing equal interest in an undertaking which offers equal benefits to all. The Parsees appear by the subscription list to have set an example in liberality which others doubtless will readily follow.

PROSERPINE.

Not from the meadows where maids gather flowers
Thy feet return, nor, maiden, hast thou won
From those this weary look of joy outdone,
This cloud which always on thy forehead lowers;
And yet, invincible as nature's powers,
Thy affluent hair, in colour like the sun,
And smiles which curve the tender lips grown wan,
Are still the ambush of delightful hours.

But as in sleep we see dark forms appear,
And what was lovely now less lovely grow,
So he who haunts thee sees in vision clear
Things which the shuddering soul recoils to tell,
The bitter diadem which burns thy brow,
And in thine eyes the fires and glooms of hell.

W. W.

Paris, in the Bois de Boulogne, 1880.

THE INDIANS AND COLONIALS AT PLYMOUTH.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 30.

The Colonial and Indian visitors enjoyed a three days' excursion to the south-west of England this week, under the leadership of General Burne and Sir Arthur Hodgson. We proceeded to Plymouth by special train from Waterloo Station on Monday, visiting Salisbury on the way. The Mayor of Salisbury entertained the party at luncheon, after the inspection of the Cathedral, on the restoration of which £70,000 has been expended in the course of twenty years. The population turned out to have a view of the representatives of the Colonies. At Plymouth the party was similarly honoured. The Mayor, Mr. Alger, held a reception, and gave a ball at the Guildhall on Monday evening, and on Tuesday there was a banquet at which the naval and military officers at the station were present, with many of the leading citizens, to welcome the strangers. Nothing could be more cordial and sympathetic than the good people of Plymouth and the Mayor and Corporation. The Naval authorities were equally kind. The ironclads and other vessels in the harbour were visited, and the great dockyards at Devonport and Keyham were inspected under the most favourable conditions, Admiral Phillimore and officers personally conducting us and showing us the wonders of the deep by which England maintains the mastery of the seas. We were shown the mechanism of the Whitehead torpedo—all but the secrets of the midriff, which are not disclosed, though they are known to Russia, Austria, France, and other nations. One of these engines of destruction costs £700; the average is £400. But it is worth that sum to sink an enemy's ironside with four-hundred souls on board. We have thirteen-hundred of the Whiteheads in store, and are quite ready for more of them. We saw the twelve ton guns worked on board the training ship Cambridge; the impetuosity with which the tars ran to their places and took up their stations at the guns on the note of the bugle was so great that the visitors were stowed for safety in roped-in pens to be out of harm's way. The men are trained to do everything at railroad speed, compared to which the military double is a quiet lounge. A twelve-ton gun can be lifted out of its carriage in thirty-eight seconds, and remounted in nearly the same time. From H. M. S. Defiance we witnessed some exciting manœuvres—torpedo boats charging over a boom, one getting clear over in triumph, and the other failing, and having to go round, the explosion of mines, the manœuvring of rushing torpedo boats sending the water in splashing fountains from their impatient bows. On board the Royal Adelaide the officers gave a lunch, accompanied with music, and followed by loyal and patriotic toasts.

After the banquet in the Guildhall, there were toasts and speeches. The Mayor in the course of some thoughtful remarks dwelt upon the fact that steam had brought America and India almost to the coast of England, and that it cost less to send a cargo to either country than to send it to Dublin. The result of the competition of natural produce with English products was a source of great anxiety, and he hoped to see a system of federation established which would bring the Colonies and England into relations of mutual help, so that they could stand against the world. Mr. E. Clarke, M.P., followed, dealing with the historic relation of Plymouth to the Colonies, and spoke with confidence of the extent to which we might rely upon them in times of Imperial difficulties. Sir Graham Berry, in responding, said that as we once under-estimated the Colonies, so there was now the fear that we might imagine that they would be capable of greater things than were possible. He declared that it was impossible for the Colonies to give any pecuniary contribution for the purposes of the Empire at large, though they could take upon themselves the duty of defending remote dependencies. We might, he said, judge for ourselves whether they could give assistance to any great extent in military or naval armaments, of which they had scarcely any themselves. But their hearts, he declared, were in the right place, and they would always be faithful to the country from which they sprung. This speech, I may mention, was listened to in some dismay by our Plymouth hosts, for it was not what they expected. But in truth the tone of the lucubrations in the London papers has evidently disturbed the Colonial mind by suggesting a degree of federation which might restrict the local immunity from Imperial burdens. The keynote of those not overwise lucubrations has been such as would be natural and legitimate if the Colonists had accepted Home Rule with such limitations as to Imperial rights as Mr. Gladstone proposed in his rejected Bill. But they enjoy complete independence of any such obligations, and they have no desire to come under them. Sir Graham Berry's speech, delivered with great deliberation, indicated that the Colonists have been somewhat discomposed by the suggestions thrown out. Sir Saul Samuel spoke in the same sense as Sir Graham Berry. He said that our Colonies with Parliaments of their own are not necessarily less loyal to the Powers at home, but that any attempt to bind them more closely by a scheme of federation would be by no means enthusiastically received. Sir Saul Samuel remarked that the Colonists knew much more of English customs than Englishmen knew of the customs of the Colonials. In Australia, for instance, there is no talk of separation. The Irish community in the self-governed Australian colonies is as loyal as the rest. The Colonists have their own legislative chamber, and they never hear the whisper of English interference with their domestic affairs. Yet their loyalty is so marked that it is the right of every man to claim a free holiday on the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth. Sir Saul Samuel regards as pernicious the idea of sending representatives of the Colonists to the Imperial House. His jealousy of the rights of the Colonists is so profound that he prefers to be without federation, lest federation should in any way involve their abrogation. These remarks produced a considerable impression on those who heard them, and they showed the danger of going too fast in a matter of so much delicacy. Mr. Karim Hosein replied to a toast in honour of the Indian visitors.

At Exeter, on the return journey, the special train stopped for two hours to allow the excursionists to see the beautiful Cathedral of that ancient and interesting town, and avail themselves of the hospitality of the Mayor and Corporation. This was by no means the least enjoyable two hours of a very pleasant and interesting excursion in the south-west. The heartiness of the welcome, and the desire to please, carried our Colonial cousins to enthusiasm. We were shown the sword of Edward the Black Prince and that of Henry VII., which are amongst the regalia of the town, and we were royally regaled before leaving. Over the windows of the room in which the lunch was served, were the three F's of the new faith—"Freedom, Fraternity, Federation." The two first exist, the third will doubtless come if we "hasten slowly." Other excursions are arranged for the Colonial and Indian visitors—one to the North of England, Leeds voting £1,500 for their entertainment, one to Dover, one of four days to Scotland and one of equal duration to Ireland, the Corporation of Dublin asking them to a banquet. The Colonial and Indian visitors, somewhat to their surprise, find themselves to be the lions of the season.

G. G.

THE NEW MINISTRY AND ITS PERILS.

(From our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, July 30.

You are not to have Lord Randolph Churchill as your Secretary of State this time. His Lordship takes the Exchequer under his care, and becomes leader of the Commons, *vice* Sir Hicks-Beach, appointed to the Irish Secretaryship. The fact is portentous for the old Conservatives that the Radical Tory is now the undoubted motive power of the Party in its official aspect. Lord Salisbury reigns, but will not govern, with so strong-handed a Mayor of the Palace in command of the House of Commons.

The desire of the Government is to get supplies voted in August, and then to adjourn till February, so as to avoid making any announcement on Irish policy for six months to come. The Irish members profess to see in this an intention to provoke outrages in Ireland in the interval, and then to ask for coercive powers from Parliament. They will join with the Liberals in pressing for a declaration of policy before voting the supplies. Mr. Raikes foresaw that possibility when he warned Lord Salisbury last Saturday that a brief Session in August might not prove attainable. The refusal of the Liberal Dissentients to join the Conservative Cabinet was foreseen; whether the pledge to support the new Ministry be kept will depend on circumstances. Mr. Gladstone, who was going a-yachting, has determined to give up the trip, as a political question is likely to come before the House in August.

The efforts of the young bloods amongst the Conservatives to shelve the "old gang" have been only partially successful. Lord Randolph has had to assent to Lord Iddesleigh being Foreign Minister. The *Times* objects to this appointment on the ground that the age and settled ideas of the new Minister will make him obstinate in disregarding the counsels of Lord Salisbury. How opinions differ! The *Telegraph* on the same day approved of the new Minister on the ground that his age and experience would render him capable of acting on the "instructions" of his chief. On the whole people are glad to find that Lord Iddesleigh has a leading part in the Ministry. The selection of Colonel Frederick Stanley for the Indian Secretaryship amazes everybody. He is indeed "the son of an undoubted earl" which is something, but he has succeeded in avoiding a reputation for talent or force of character as effectually as Lord Londonderry, who is to be sent to Ireland to reconcile the Irish to the wrecking of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme. As the noble Marquis bears the name of Castlereagh he will be sure of special unpopularity in his new office. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach goes downstairs at the urgent demand of Lord Randolph, and becomes Irish Secretary. The *Standard* declares that there will be no coercion, and that the government of Ireland will be reformed, so as to reconcile the people to the Imperial connection. If this be so, it is strange that Lord Salisbury should be so apprehensive of being compelled to disclose his intentions in regard to the question that he proposes to make the August sitting one of supply only, and to avoid the projected autumn Session altogether. The position of dependence which the new Cabinet will occupy in regard to Lord Hartington and the body which Sir Wilfred Lawson calls the "Union Jacks" will considerably hamper it in dealing with the Irish question. The Union Whigs will be more averse to concessions, for which they will get no credit, than the Conservatives of the new school would be if left free to act according to the exigencies of the case. The Liberals are actively forming plans for a more effectual organization of new forces, being confident that the Liberal Dissentients must come back if they find that they will be dependent wholly on Tory votes at the next election. The alliance between the Unionist Whigs and the Conservatives must end either in the absorption of the former by the latter, or in a speedy reconciliation with the Liberals. The Unionist Radicals will make their peace at the first opportunity which the Old Parliamentary Hand makes for them. This desertion of the Radical wing of the Unionists need not of itself alarm the Conservative Ministry, for even twenty of the Unionist votes will give them a majority. But the risk will be in the contagion of the example; when the Radicals retire from the difficult and almost impossible position they now occupy as supporters of a Tory Administration, the Whigs may timidly follow their example. So that it comes to this—that the Conservative Ministry must rely for its continued existence, not on the 317 votes of its own party, but on the somewhat precarious support accorded to it by a group which may at any moment abandon it. The humiliations which are sure to arise when the Conservative office-holders have to defer to the wishes and caprices of the Whigs who have refused to join them in the work of covenant will on the other hand be so trying to the temper and self-respect of all concerned that no one expects that the situation can last. The fact that Lord Hartington refused to accept the Premiership offered him by Lord Salisbury was in itself sufficient to show how great are the divergencies of views and objects which separate the two statesmen on all questions save one. When, at the suggestion of the Conservative Chief, Her Majesty wrote an autograph letter to Lord Hartington pressing him to join the new Government, it was supposed that the required co-operation could be secured. But not even the Royal wishes, thus formulated, could suffice to overcome the obstacles placed in the way by the force of things. Lord Hartington could not consent to become member of an amalgamated Cabinet even to oblige the Queen. It is said that a personal dislike and distrust of Lord Randolph Churchill's ways and methods have influenced his Lordship in refusing to have anything to do with the coalition scheme. But this is doubtful. The prejudice which it was supposed that Mr. Gladstone indulged in with regard to the indefatigable young nobleman in question had no existence; it is said that he always recognised the ability of the leader of the Fourth Party, and predicted his present pre-eminence in the counsels of the Conservative Party. Every one believes that Lord Randolph Churchill will "boss" the Cabinet over which Lord Salisbury officially presides.

G. G.

THE SIMLA SEA SON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

We are having rather a rush of theatricals just now, and a very large percentage of Simla society has for some time past been hard at work getting up these entertainments for the amusement of the rest. "The Mikado" is being rehearsed, and "The Magistrate," and we have already had "New Men and Old Acres," and a performance at Snowdon this month. I promised a criticism on the former of these two, but there being reasons why I preferred allowing some one else to criticise, I trusted to "an occasional correspondent," with the common result when one trusts others to do what one ought to do oneself. I find, though, that my *confreres* also prefer getting other people to criticise plays, perhaps disliking the task of praising or blaming their friends or acquaintances. As regards "New Men and Old Acres" praise could have been given without any conscientious pangs, as the general verdict has been more than favourable. The fact that the audience sat out a three-hour-piece, and praised it, is sufficient evidence that it went well, and no part could be pronounced other than good. All the performers were not new to the Simla boards, four had won their laurels on several occasions in former years. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin, I hear on good authority, preferred the performance here to the one they recently saw of the same play in London, which ought to be sufficiently gratifying to the Simla amateurs. At Snowdon, on Friday, we had an original and most amusing entertainment in the way of "Wax Works." First there was an operetta, called "Personation, or fairly taken in," acted by Mrs. LeMesurier and Captain Rundall. There was a little want of finish about this, scarcely rehearsed enough, I should say, but with Mrs. LeMesurier's clever acting and good singing, it could not fail to be other than pleasing. Captain Rundall also is too good an actor to spoil a part. By the way, we are to lose him; he is off to Burma to win honours, let us hope, and glory, on a very different stage. The "Wax Works" were the most amusing performance seen at Simla for some time past. Major Neville Chamberlain was "showman," Captain Hume his "boy," and the entire series of figures were invented by the showman, as well as descanted on. It is difficult to say which was most laughable, the groups or the description of them, but the audience fairly screamed with laughter. The delightful way in which the showman mixed up past, present, and future in his history, can best be shown by giving a specimen of one of them. Adelina Patti is described as the daughter of Sir Arthur Sullivan, who achieved her first success in the opera of "The Belle of Boileaugunge." She was invited to sing at the opening of the Simla Town Hall, and sang before "Lord Ripon, the Ameer of Kabul, the Akhound of Swat, Mr. Spurgeon and other gentlemen of distinction." After a lot of clever nonsense, the figure was wound up, and began singing, "Some day, some day"; but after a few bars the machinery came to grief, and all that was heard was a rumbling sound. The showman and his assistant rushed to the rescue, and after some manipulation the song began again, and went on bravely for a few moments, when it stopped on a high note, something having again gone wrong, and this time neither showman nor "Jim" could set matters right, and the figure had to be carried out bodily, screaming out the high note all the time! The whole thing was "simply killing," and I have seldom seen people laugh more heartily. Captain Evans Gordon, dressed in most gorgeous apparel, was "Adelina," and did his part well. There were in all ten groups, all amusing, but I fear I must not encroach so far on your space as to attempt a description of them. "Marat and Charlotte Corday" was among the best, a quite new version of the causes which led to his assassination being part of the fun. Jealousy, we were told, with many interesting details concerning it, caused Charlotte Corday to stab him in his bath, "in which he was in the habit of sitting to keep his head cool!" The death struggles of "Marat" will raise a smile on many a face for some time to come. Though great praise is due to the clever inventor of these new versions of old stories, the actors deserve a great deal of praise for their share. The stolidity of the figures, the blank expressionless look, and the spasmodic movements—when wound up, were inimitable. The execution of Anne Boleyn was very ludicrous; the figure bending to the block, the axe coming down, both rising again, and the process mechanically repeated until the curtain dropped.

Many of the groups were quite original, the Simla Committee for instance, when we were introduced to four gentlemen waiting for "proofs" of their debate, and in the meantime indulging in beer and cards. The bye-play was very good, "Jim" dusting the figures, arranging the drapery, and making a remark now and then; and when he and the showman had a singing dialogue, they brought down the house. I must give the "local ditty" written on the very day of the performance by one of Sir Frederick Roberts' staff. It is called "As Usual," and this refrain was brought in with much point and expression, giving the whole song a most amusing piquancy.

AS USUAL.

(Mr. Jarley): Calcutta folk have made a fuss,
As usual,
(Jim): Because we take our exodus,
As usual.
(Mr. J.) They'd make out Lawrence was a fool,
That loss of touch destroys our rule,
(Jim): But they perspire while we are cool,
(*Both*) As usual.

The cheap rupee is running down
As usual.
A "chick" aint even half-a-crown
As usual.

If this goes on the world will see,
Sir Auckland Colvin up a tree,
Which would be worse for you and me,
Than usual.

The income tax is a better joke
Than usual.
It comes because we're worser broke,
Than usual.

The only Nabobs in the land—
Are "Subs" who live from mouth to hand
On wines and weeds of rarest brand
As usual.

Our water ran us short this year
As usual.
Whose fault it was is not quite clear.
The situation soon got bad—
Our local board alone was glad
It did without its tub! My lad!
As usual.

The rickshaws swarm along our roads
As usual.
They race in spite of laws and codes,
As usual.

At balls Janpannies scream and shout,
Returning home the lights are out,
What are our local police about,
As usual.

There's scandal talked along the Mall—
As usual.
And Mrs. ——— has cut her pal—
As usua.
Some say that Mrs. (Hush!) let out,
Miss X's lover was a lout—
The Lord knows what it's all about,
As usual.

The news is queer from Mandalay—
As usual.
Our soldier lads have earned their pay,
As usual.
But if Sir Fred were not a swell,
You bet we'd all be there as well,
But as he is—why it's a sell
As usual.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Parliament was opened to-day by Royal Commission. The speech from the Throne, which was of the briefest description, was read by the Lord Chancellor.

Her Majesty in it says :—"The Appeal that has been made to the country has confirmed the conclusions of the late Parliament.

"The question of finances has compelled my summoning a Session at this time of the year, this being the usual period of the recess. Owing to the exceptional labours of the past Session, I shall abstain from recommending any measures other than those of a financial character."

THE ADDRESS IN THE LORDS.

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The House of Lords last night voted the Address in reply to the Queen's speech.

The Marquis of Salisbury made a statement, in which he said that the Government intended despatching Major-General Sir Redvers Buller to suppress boycotting and agrarian outrages in the South of Ireland, and furthermore to uphold the judicial rents. His Lordship then announced that a Commission to enquire into the Land System, and to introduce local government in the United Kingdom, would be appointed next Session.

In regard to the position in Upper Burma, he was confident the approaching extended operations which are to be undertaken there will result in its pacification.

It was impolitic, he said, to keep the Afghan Boundary Commission on the frontier during the coming winter, and they would therefore return.

His Lordship dwelt on the importance to England of maintaining the integrity of the Turkish Empire.

THE ADDRESS IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, Colonel King-Harman moved the address in reply to the Queen's Speech, and Mr. J. M. Maclean seconded it.

Mr. Gladstone disclaimed any intention of bringing forward an amendment to the Address, but appealed to the Government to announce their Irish policy before winter.

Lord Randolph Churchill said that the assembling of Parliament was not required before February, and that the Government would be able to consider their plans during the recess. The debate on the Address was then adjourned.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced to the House that an exhaustive inquiry would take place immediately into the late serious riots in Belfast.

REGIMENTAL COMMANDS.

The *Globe* states that a Royal Warrant will shortly be issued, by which the minimum term of Regimental Commands will be seven years, and also abolishing second Lieutenant-Colonels and junior Majors.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA ARMING.

SOPHIA, Aug. 19.

The relations between Servia and Bulgaria are daily becoming more strained, and both countries are actively arming.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.

Mr. Egan yesterday made a speech before the Convention respecting the position of the Irish National League, in the course of which he said that they were determined to obtain liberty for Ireland by peaceful means if possible, but otherwise if they must.

LATER.

The Chicago Convention has resolved upon thanking Mr. Gladstone and his supporters for their services in the cause of Ireland.

Mr. Redmond made a speech violently denouncing England, and adding that the policy of Ireland in the future will be to fight.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The Viceroy leaves at the end of October on tour, which includes Baroda, Bangalore, Mysore, Ootacamund, and Negapatam.

At Lahore the Chiefs' College will be opened, and at Kurrachee the proposed Harbour extension will be examined.

APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES.

Muhammed Ishak is admitted as a probationer to the Civil Service.

Mr. A. Campbell is promoted Commissioner in Assam, *vice* Mr. Luttman Johnson.

The services of Brigade-Surgeon Cayley are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Surgeon-Major Whitnell's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Surgeon-Major Richardson officiates as Sanitary Commissioner of the North-West Provinces.

The services of Captain Robarts, B.C., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Lieutenant R. Maxwell's services are placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Assam.

In consequence of the misconduct of Ram Sing, of Banai, North-West Provinces, he is deprived of the title of Rajah.

Furloughs.—Captain Y. Minter is granted 182 days' extension; Lieutenant W. Gelliecor G. Rowcroft has obtained extension of leave till August 1887; Captain D. Warden, of the Marines, six months.

Retirement.—Surgeon-Major Alexander Grant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Bombay Mails of the 3rd inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SUEZ, Aug. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ravenna, with the outward English Mails of the 13th inst., left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bulimba, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

PORT SAID, Aug. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, Aug. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		3¼

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		65¼
4½ „	„	68¾
3 „	Consols for account	101
3½ „	Sterling Loan...	101½
4½ „	French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver		42 3-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Department), £21,800,000; Increase, £400,000; public deposits, £3,700,000; increase, £300,000; other deposits, £24,100,000; decrease, £300,000; other securities, £19,600,000; decrease, £400,000; Notes and Gold, £12,300,000; increase, £500,000.

The Bank Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

• Cable Pernambuco—Bahia still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, AUG. 19.

10 p.m.	79·8

FRIDAY, 20.

6 a.m.	79·0
10 a.m.	8·3
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	81·1

Two subjects of general interest came up for discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The first was Captain Selby's proposition that Government be asked on what terms they would be prepared to hand over to the Municipality all the land in the semi-circular plot opposite the Prince of Wales' statue, or such portion of it as had not been already disposed of or promised, on the understanding that the Municipality maintained all land so handed over, except the portion actually occupied by the Municipal Offices, as a place of public recreation and resort. After a rather lengthy discussion, the proposition was carried by a majority of votes, notwithstading a spirited opposition offered by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and Dr. Blaney. The second subject was the proposed improvement of the Victoria Gardens by the appointment of a competent gardener, the formation of a botanical collection, and the improvement of the zoological collection. A proposition for this desired improvement was, on the motion Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, unanimously agreed to; but when the same gentleman proposed, as the second part of his motion, that the chairman be requested to apply to Government asking for such modification in the deed of conveyance of the Gardens as would allow of certain fees being charged for admission to the Gardens on certain days of the week, the proposal was strongly opposed by Sir Frank Souter and others, and was eventually rejected by a majority of votes.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in the suit brought by the Advocate-General, at the relation of several members of the Beni-Israelite community, against David Haeem Devaker and two others. His Lordship said it was much to be regretted that such a case as this should be brought into Court, affording as it did a melancholy instance of the ruinous extent to which strong personal and party feeling may be carried. The plaintiffs asked for a declaration that the three defendants did not respectively occupy the position of head man, beadle, and crier of the synagogue in Samuel Street; for a discovery and account of all moneys in their hands; for an injunction restraining them from all interference with the worship and management; for a receiver, &c. It appeared that the dismissal of the defendants from office was effected in the midst of strife and schism, when every precaution ought to have been taken to obtain the true opinion of the congregation after hearing both sides. On the one hand, the choice of the first defendant was not irrevocable; and the community ought not to be forced to accept against their will a head man who had exceeded his powers. On the other hand, he was entitled to be heard before he was dismissed. The course taken in this instance was utterly inconsistent with any notion of justice or propriety; and his Lordship felt bound to hold that the first defendant had not yet been duly dismissed. The second defendant was appointed by the community; and his Lordship held that he too was entitled to notice and an opportunity of defending himself before dismissal. The third defendant was merely a paid official of a subordinate character; and in his case the learned Judge thought that the managers had the power of dismissal. He was therefore declared dismissed, and ordered to give up possession of the premises he occupied in the synagogue. By his decision his Lordship said he did not mean in any way to compel the community to accept officers whom they were unwilling to acknowledge. They had the power to get rid of both of them through the agency of their domestic tribunal when it had acted in a manner consonant with the general principles of justice. But the defendants had not been given an opportunity of defending themselves, and they were entitled to such an opportunity. The community, in seeking the aid of the Court to enforce its decisions, must first prove that it had proceeded in conformity with the ordinary principles of justice. Such proof had not been given in this case, and his Lordship refused the relief sought by the plaintiffs. At the same time he did not feel called upon to show any favour to the defendants. The conduct of the first defendant had been blameworthy, as he had sought to usurp powers which belonged to the whole body of managers; and the second defendant must share the blame, as he had followed the lead of the first. His Lordship could not grant the prayer of the plaint; but he felt justified to order the defendants to bear their own costs. The plaintiffs were held entitled to the payment of any special costs caused by the defence of the third defendant.

WE hear by telegraph from Broach that Mr. Crawley-Boevey, C.S., goes home on sick leave immediately.

CAPTAIN MACMAHON, of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, D. A. Q. M. G. at Bombay, has published a handbook of "Useful Test Phrases, and Sentences for Students in Hindustani." Captain MacMahon's linguistic attainments well qualify him for the preparation of such a work, and the book recommends itself by convenience of arrangement, and for the clearness with which it deals with the phonetic and idiomatic difficulties which lie in the student's way. It would not be easy to indicate a more useful handbook of its kind.

THE G. I. P. Railway authorities are adopting every precaution against fire at their new offices at the Bori Bunder Terminus. After a series of highly successful experiments, they have ordered several dozen cases of the Harden Star Hand Grenades, which will be distributed throughout the buildings so as to be ready for any emergency.

THE Government of India Scholarship has been awarded by the Syndicate to Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Kotwal, B.A., who is at present an assistant master in the Fort High School, from which institution he matriculated in 1882.

H. E. THE VICEROY will probably visit Lahore for three days during the first week in November; when he will lay the foundation-stone of the Punjab Chiefs' College, and preside at the Convocation of the University. His Excellency will, according to present arrangements, then go to Mooltan and Bahawalpur, where he will probably stay a couple of days, and thence to Kurrachee and by sea to Bombay.

THE proposed Viceregal visit to Peshawar and other points on the frontier is understood to have been abandoned.

ADMINISTRATIVE powers have been given to Surgeon-Major Little, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner, H. A. D., Berar. The Deputy Surgeon-General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and Hyderabad Contingent, has now nothing to do with the Medical Department in Berar.

JUDGMENT has been given in the case of the Nizam *vs.* Mrs. Morgan, by decreeing that the Nizam is entitled to rescind his contract for the purchase of Snowdon House. Rs. 40,000 paid on account for property to be refunded before 18th November, with interest from last February. Both parties are to bear their own costs.

IT is understood to be as good as settled that a cricket week is to be held about the middle of December at Allahabad, at which Bombay, Calcutta, and the North-West Provinces will meet in a triangular duel. This will be the biggest cricket event known in India for many years, and it should help cricket generally by putting players on their mettle for the sake of being chosen for the representative elevens.

THE most remarkable feature in the traffic returns of the Central Provinces for the first quarter of 1886 is that, while the export of wheat from other parts of the Provinces decreased, Chhattisgarh maintained its reputation as the "land of granaries," and exported rather more wheat than during the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. "The wheat harvest of 1885,' writes the Director of Agriculture, "was decidedly better in Chhattisgarh than over the rest of the Provinces; but the export traffic of this tract is still so cramped by lack of transport that it depends to a comparatively small extent on the amount of the stocks available for export."

IT is reported from Nepal that the prospects of the rice and Indian-corn crop are still favourable.

M. DAMEL, Commander of the French Transport ship Canton, died of typhoid fever on the 23rd of July, one day out from Singapore, where he was buried on the following day.

THE Gedeh, a volcano in West Java, has been unusually active of late. Beyond the injury done to the lighthouse on the 1st Point of Java, already reported, the outburst has, so far, done little or no damage.

THERE are various rumours about the *Statesman* Defamation Case. One is that the prosecution is to be abandoned from a desire not to appear to be persecuting the defendant, and another that the Chief Justice himself has decided to preside at the re-trial.

IT is believed that a report regarding alleged floods in Cachar and Sylhet is greatly exaggerated. We learn that the rainfall has been long continued, and that the rivers remain at an abnormally high level. But there is no confirmation of the statement regarding the country being devastated by a flood equal to that of May, 1883.

AT the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, Mr. Ilbert, in moving that the Suits Valuation Bill and the Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, be referred to Select Committees, said that he proposed to nominate merely skeleton committees, as it was not probable that they would begin their deliberations during his term of office, and it might be convenient that their constitution should be settled by his successor.

AT the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Deccan Agriculturalist Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882. His argument was that the past four years had shown, first, that the working of the Act had been on the whole extremely satisfactory; secondly, that the language in which it was expressed had been made sufficiently intelligible; and thirdly, that there were a few improvements still apparent which it was desirable to effect. In order to take a certain amount of action under all these three heads he came before the Council. Mr. Hope then stated the principal amendments proposed, which were:—that the power of making the examination of the defendant compulsory should be extended; that standing crops should not be exempted from being taken in execution of a decree; that village registrars should be relieved from the duty of registering certain documents; an alteration of the period of limitation; and an alteration of the powers of Courts to require the attendance of persons under section 39 of the Act.

CHINESE residents predominate in the island of Penang. In 1885, there were no fewer than 42,142 Chinese immigrant arrivals. Each labour contract bears a charge of a quarter of a dollar, and the Resident Councillor now recommends the enhancement of the fee to one dollar, and two dollars for service within and without the Settlement, respectively.

THERE has been a slight revival of trade at Home. In the linen industry, especially, matters are improving. In a small place like Dunfermline, the returns for the quarter ending June, show that linens to the value of £47,242 were exported, the corresponding figures in 1884 and 1885 being £37,758 and £41,633, respectively. In the cotton industry there has also been a noticeable improvement.

THE French mail steamer Tibre, on Saturday last, took away from Pondicherry Monsieur L'Hermitt, the Procurateur de la Republic, who has been transferred to Saigon. It was he who planned and carried out the Meingoon Prince's escape, through British territory, from Chandernagore to the French mail steamer. His Highness was carefully boxed up and conveyed as part of the Procurateur's luggage by railway from Chandernagore to Calcutta, and was carried on board the steamer in the same fashion, and only left his resting place after the vessel was well out at sea. From some cause or other the Prince did not land at Pondicherry on the downward trip, but went on to Colombo, where a telegram from the Governor of Pondicherry awaited the captain of the Tibre instructing him to bring his Highness back on the steamer's return trip to Pondicherry. However desirous the French Government might have been to gain over the claimant to the Burman throne, the action of Monsieur L'Hermitt was not approved of by the Minister for the Colonies, and he suffered suspension from office with "home pay" for about twelve months, after which he resumed his appointment at Pondicherry.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR B. E. GOWAN, Second-in-Command of the Fourth Sikhs, Punjab Frontier Force, will probably get the command of the 26th Punjab Infantry in Burma. He is said to be a first-rate frontier officer, but had not the good fortune to serve in Afghanistan during the war, as his regiment was employed in keeping the Tonk border quiet. On one particular occasion, while so engaged, he behaved with great gallantry in attacking and defeating with heavy loss a force of Powindahs who had gathered for a raid on British territory.

SINCE the memorable days of 1857, the Hyderabad Contingent Force has seen no active service. The 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, from Bolarum, and 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Jalna, are under orders for the seat of the rebellion in Burma. The Cavalry, about 420 strong, under the command of Colonel FitzGerald (M. S. C.), Commandant, will (on being relieved by the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, from Mominabad), probably start on or about the 1st October. The 3rd Cavalry are armed with lances, Snider carbines, pistols and camel guns, and will no doubt give a good account of themselves. The 3rd Infantry is about 800 strong, and is one of the "crack corps." They have already earned their laurels at "Nowah" and "Central India." Since then, they have been armed with the Snider rifle. Major Salmon (Bengal S. C.), is the officiating Commandant. The permanent Commandant, Colonel T. H. Way (M. S. C.), is now officiating Brigadier-General, (Commandant), of this force, and will rejoin his corps in Upper Burma, on being relieved by Brigadier-General Stewart, who has obtained an extension of forty-six days' leave in Europe. Consequent on the above, Major Hamilton (Madras I. G. L.), Second-in-Command 2nd Cavalry, with two squadrons, proceeds at once from Aurangabad, to relieve the 4th Cavalry, where the detachment is expected to arrive on or about the 29th inst. A wing of the 1st Infantry, from Aurangabad, proceeds on or about the 1st ult., to relieve the 3rd Infantry at Jalna. Dr. Patch, who stands posted to this corps, will no doubt be ordered to join forthwith. Several officers have volunteered their services for the Burman expedition.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts.
Previously registered	82 75	89 40	84 45	88 46
Aug. 19, Thursday ...	......	......	......	0 1
„ 20, Friday.....	0 7	0 10	0 13	......
Total	82 82	89 50	84 53	88 47
Corresponding date last year	56 61	54 50	52 79	48 66

MALABAR HILL.

	In. cts.
Aug. 20 up to 10 A.M.	0 11
Previously registered	90 20
Total	90 31

NEWS FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Aug. 19.

FOR the last six or seven days it has been raining copiously here, and a short break is desirable. The chief feature of this year's rain is its timeliness. We ought to have bumper harvests.

His Excellency the Viceroy's programme has appeared in your paper. Baroda is mentioned in it. His Highness has sent a *Kharita* inviting Lord Dufferin to visit his capital and partake of the hospitality for which Baroda is famous. A programme, as to how the Viceroy's time should be occupied here, is being framed, and will be out in due time. I think all the native princes of Kattywar and Gujerat should not lose this opportunity of coming to the Gaekwar's capital, and pay their respects to the distinguished representative of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and make his acquaintance.

The new Baroda Ministry has successfully commenced its work. Mr. Dhurandhar, barrister-at-law, is to be appointed in the Judicial department, but to work under Dewan Bahadur Manibhai. It is also reported that Mr. Raitt, head clerk of the Residency, will enter the State service.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,531,508
Remitted from 1st April to 14th August 1886	2,779,900
Balance to be remitted from 15th August 1886 to 31st March 1887	10,751,608

THE "NAGAR WEEK."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Aug. 16.

ON Sunday, the 8th August, a merry party, somewhere near a dozen in number, left Poona by the evening train to take part in a week of cricket, racing and other kinds of diversion at Ahmednagar, where we arrived next morning. For the cricket match which was the opening event the weather was all that could be desired, but the wicket was somewhat spoilt by some rain that had fallen during the night. Nagar having won the toss elected to go in first, but owing to the sticky nature of the ground were all disposed of for 53 runs, Captain Abbott and Mr. Pottinger alone making double figures. The Poona team, which chiefly consisted of the pick of the Bombay and Kirkee elevens, went to the wicket about ten minutes past one, and managed to lose no less than four wickets for 14 runs, ere the joyous sound of the luncheon bell rang over the ground. Tiffin over, Mr. Mainwaring went out with Mr. Lindner to face the demon bowler, of whom so much had been heard. Nor were their fears groundless, for in the second over Mr. Lindner received such a severe blow that it was some time ere the match could be resumed. The Poona innings ultimately closed for 62, being 9 ahead of their opponents. In the second innings it was quite expected that Nagar would make a better stand, for on paper they were decidedly the stronger team, but such was the excellent bowling of Messrs. Williams and Holland, and the tricky nature of the ground (probably the latter), that 9 wickets fell for 35 runs. At this point, however, a change came over the scene, and Mr. Lord and Private Crumb completely defied for some time all the bowling that could be brought against them, and they were not dismissed until the total stood at 59. This left Poona 51 to win, and opinion was very evenly divided as to whether they would prove equal to the task. The hopes of Poona, however, sank very low, when three of their best wickets, including Major Beaver and Mr. Holland, were down for 16 runs at the call of time. On resuming next morning, 10 runs were added before Mr. Phayre was clean bowled. 4 for 26. The crisis of the match was now at hand, and every one was brimming over with excitement, as Mr. Mainwaring joined his captain at the wicket, for it was felt on all hands that the next few minutes would decide the result of the match. The deadliest silence prevailed, amongst the thickly-packed mass of spectators. Run after run was scored, quickly bringing 30 upon the telegraph, which was shortly followed by another 10. The visitors' hopes rose once more as each hit was now succeeded by thunders of applause, while Mr. Linder cut them off his leg stump, far over the long-stop's head, and pulled them from the off right into the pavilion. At last he successfully got a long hop on the off round to square leg, and won the match. His innings was in every way deserving of the greatest praise, as was Mr. Mainwaring's, who managed to keep up his wicket, while his companion made the runs. Poona were thus left victorious by six wickets.

There being still some hours left for play, it was decided to begin another game, and this time it was Poona who received the severe knock, for having disposed of Poona for 51 runs, Nagar, with the help of Mr. Minchin (10), Capt. Abbott (41), Mr. Pottinger (54), and Private Pinnock (25), simply turned the match into the fine old English game of leather hunting, and were still at the wicket at the call of time.

AHMEDNAGAR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. Minchin, c Beaver, b Holland	3	b Williams	0
Pte. Pinnock, b Holland	0	c Mainwaring	6
Capt. Fuller, c and b Williams	4	c Holland, b Williams	0
Mr. Pottinger, c Holland, b Williams	12	c Kilkelly, b Holland	5
Capt. Abbott, c and b Wark	14	b Williams	8
Mr. Hunter, b Williams	0	c Phayre, b Holland	8
Corpl. Harding, c Williams, b Holland	4	c Holland, b Williams	0
Mr. Fyffe, c and b Wark	2	c Wark, b Holland	2
Rev. Lord, c Kelsall, b Holland	0	b Wark	14
Pte. Sharp, not out	8	c Kilkelly, b Holland	0
Pte. Crumb, run out	1	not out	10
Extras	5	Extras	6
	53		59

POONA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major Beaver, c Sharp, b Lord	1	b Harding	5
Mr. Williams, c Harding, b Sharp	7	b Harding	10
Mr. Holland, c Pinnock, b Sharp	3	b Lord	0
Mr. Phayre, c Minchin, b Lord	3	c Abbott, b Harding	5
Mr. Lindner, c Abbott, b Lord	4	not out	17
Mr. Mainwaring, b Harding	18	not out	8
Dr. Kilkelly, c Fuller, b Lord	7		
Dr. Kelsall, c Harding, b Lord	8		
Mr. Lowndes, b Harding	4		
Mr. Dunsterville, c Fyffe, b Lord	4		
Sergt.-Maj. Wark, not out	2		
Extras	1	Extras	6
	62		51

On Monday night we weighed in at the theatre, where the officers and men of the 61st Regiment performed the well-known but ever-amusing piece, "Vilikins and his Dina." The stage, and in fact the whole house, was got up most tastefully, for which we believe we have to thank Messrs. Lovett and Moss, both of whom also materially assisted towards the success of the performance, the latter as "Vilikins," and the former in one of the most amusing songs we have heard for some time, entitled "Bye-and-Bye." We must not forget to mention "Miss" Brindly (Dina), and Sergeant Macpherson (her father), who both did their parts to perfection. A tent pitched just outside the theatre, and filled with the good things of this world, was much appreciated, and in fact patronized by some quite as much as the theatre itself.

On Wednesday evening, the Civilians' Fancy-Dress Ball took place at Mr. Waddington's palatial residence, and was, we think, quite the event of the "week." No expense or trouble had been spared to make it a success, and every thing went well from start to finish. Mrs. Waddington wore a superb costume of dead gold, while Miss Waddington appeared as "Boadicea." We forget where Boadicea was Queen of, but on this occasion we knew several sportsmen quite ready to make her queen of anywhere she pleased, or at least to perish in the attempt. Mr. Waddington, dressed as an old English gentleman, was perfectly ubiquitous, looking after the wants of every one. Mrs. Fane's charming costume of a Vivandiere of the 61st Regiment, a hundred years ago, made us wish we had been our own grandfathers, that is to say, if they made many vivandieres to equal her in those days. Mrs. Pottinger was looking quite her best in a very pretty Watteau costume, while her niece quite defeated anything we have ever seen as a "Charity School Girl." A Boulogne Fishwife and a Sorceress were also amongst those most admired, while from watching Esmeralda's pretty dress, we learnt a good deal how fair ladies step at the Highland schottische. Pipette and her sister the gipsy, must not be forgotten, as their dresses were both pretty and appropriate. Mrs. Anderson, as a lady of the 15th Century, was also one of the best characters of the evening. With regard to the gentlemen, Mr. Pottinger as "Claude Duval" perhaps "took the cake," though "Listed," Hajam of Jerusalem, Burra Policeman Khan, and the Brigands ran him close. Mr. Souter, owing to his well-earned reputation on the Turf, was most appropriately got up as a jockey, and Mr. Mainwaring, as a gentleman of the 19th Century, almost carried off his part as well.

Below is a list of most of the principal costumes :—

Mr. Waddington	Old English Gentleman.
Mrs. Waddington	Gold.
Miss Waddington	Boadicea.
Mr. E. L. Cappel	Scullion.
Mr. Winchester	King Henry VIII.
Mrs. Winchester	His Wife.
Mr. A. E. Spring	Basque Peasant.
Mr. Harvey	Executioner.
Mr. O'Callaghan	Brigand Chief.
Mrs. O'Callaghan	Grace Darling.
Mr. Pottinger	Claude Duval.
Mrs. Pottinger	Watteau.
Miss Pottinger	Charity Girl.
Mr. Turner	Baby.
Mr. Black	Night.
Mrs. Lincoln	Watteau
Captain Young	Native Officer, Poona Horse.
Mrs. Lord	Rosetta, Italian Peasant.
Mrs. Alban	Lady of the XIV. Century.
Miss A. Bailey	Pipette (Creature of Impulse).
Mrs. Penton	Bologne Fishwife.
Col. Hills	Dr. Dale Boston.
Miss Russel	Poudre.
Miss Steinberg	Poudre.
Miss Leaby	Tennis.
Mrs. Taylor	Grandmother.
Mr. Taylor	Padri.
Mrs. Woodburn	Butterfly.
Mr. Woodburn	Brigand.
Miss Moyle	Sorceress.
Mrs. Vincent	Swiss Peasant.
Miss Fuller	Sunflower.
Mr. Vincent	Dost Mahomed Khan.
Mr. Souter	Jockey.
Mr. Hanwell	Matador.
Dr. Kilkelly	Sailor.
Mrs. Holloway	Alsatian Peasant.
Mr. Adams	Barber of Jerusalem.
Mr. Moss	Mexican.
Mr. Burne	Reversed.
Dr. Hunter	Neapolitan Fisherman.
Mr. Wylock	Sister Maria.
Mr. H. C. Lovett	Listed.
Capt. Leathem, 61st	Beauseant (Lady of Lyons).
Mrs. Fane	Vivandiere 61st Regt., 1756.
Mr. Bailey	Monk.
Miss E. Bailey	Gipsy in "Carmen."
Col. Fagan	Lancer.
Mrs. Anderson	Lady of the XV. Century.
Mr. Muspratt Williams	Courtier.
Mr. Spring	Basque Peasant.
Mrs. Barry	Gipsy Queen.
Mrs. Hamilton	Poudre.
Mr. Walker	Night.
Capt. Lucas	Polish Nobleman.
Mrs. Lucas	Summer.

And many others too numerous to mention.

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THE BOMBAY BAR AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE following is the report of the Bar Committee, to which we referred yesterday, in answer to statements contained in the extracts from the memorial of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Government of Bombay, dated 15th April 1886, and from a letter of the 17th May 1886, from the Government of Bombay to the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court.

The Bar have considered the extract furnished to them from the memorial of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Government of Bombay, dated the 15th day of April 1886, and from the letter No. 2976, dated the 17th day of May 1886, from the Government of Bombay to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, and they have observed with surprise and regret that the Government of Bombay have thought fit to impute to the members of the Bar, and more especially to the leading members of the Bar, dishonourable conduct in the practice of their profession. The Bar desirous of recording their protest against the offensive form in which the language of the letter of Government is couched, and their emphatic denial of the truth of such imputations. They observe that there is nothing in the letter of the Chamber of Commerce to justify the imputations made by Government which appear to be made upon some authority which is not disclosed in the letter of Government.

The charges made by Government against the Bar may shortly be stated as follows :—(1) That Bar rules have been made for the benefit of the leading members of the Bar with the effect of excluding from business its junior members who would gladly deviate from them. (2) That as a corollary to the above, constant postponements of suits are obtained by the leading members of the Bar to suit their own convenience. (3) That Bar rules have been made by which suitors are forced to employ two counsel, one of whom will do the work, and the other will pocket his fee for doing nothing. (4) That Bar rules have been passed for the convenience of the leading members of the Bar without regard to the interests of suitors, so as to operate oppressively on the latter.

The only rules which affect the amount of fees to be accepted by counsel on the Original Side of the High Court are the following :—

1. "That for the final hearing and disposal of long causes, where a written statement is called for, counsel shall not accept a single brief."

2. "That it be understood that four gold mohurs should be the minimum fee to be accepted for a short cause or summary suit." (20th December 1870).

3. "That in suits under the Divorce Act the general rule be followed requiring two briefs when a written statement is called for." (28th July 1871).

4. "That it shall not be necessary to employ two counsel in the following cases :—(*a*) new undefended long causes; (*b*) any long cause in which the opposite party does not appear and an *ex-parte* decree is obtained; (*c*) appearance for a formal party, *e.g.*, trustee or stakeholder submitting to the Court and asking for his costs merely; (*d*) matrimonial suits; (*e*) hearing on further directions and costs when there is no contest, and all that has to be done is to confirm the Commissioner's report and pass a decree thereon." (5th March 1886).

The first of the above rules was passed before any member of the Bar at present practising in Bombay joined this Bar, and before any records of the Bar proceedings were preserved, such records dating only from the month of January 1866. But the tradition of the Bar has always been that this rule was passed with the sanction, if not at the suggestion, of the then Chief Justice and Judges for the purpose of obviating the difficulties which arose from the employment of only one counsel in a case after the institution of the High Court when for the first time several Divisional Courts sat simultaneously.

The second of the above rules was in force prior to the 20th December 1870, the said rule merely declaring the practice of the Bar previously existing.

The 3rd rule has been abrogated by the 4th rule and is not now in force.

The 4th rule modifies the 1st rule by allowing single briefs to be accepted in the instances herein mentioned.

It will therefore be observed, that during the last 20 years the only rules passed by the Bar with reference to fees on the Original Side were those of the 28th July 1871, and the 5th March 1886. By the latter rule the Bar abrogated the rule of the 28th July 1871, having regard to the fact that in divorce suits the husband, by the practice of the Court, has to pay the costs not only of himself but of his wife, even though guilty, down to the passing of the decree which determines that guilt.

The fact that the Bar rules were in force for so many years without any complaint on the part of suitors (for it is only alleged by Government that such complaints have been made of late years) is in itself an argument in favour of the just and reasonable character of such rules. These rules have also had the sanction of many eminent counsel at the Bar, *e.g.*, Mr. Bayley, Mr. White, Mr. Scoble, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Green, Mr. John Pigot, Mr. Jones Quain Pigot, Mr. Marriott, and many others, which makes it impossible to suppose that they were passed with any such motives as are imputed by Government. The first two rules, moreover, as already pointed out, were in existence before any of the present practising members of the Bar commenced to practise in Bombay. The fact that nearly all of the members of the Bar now in large practice in Bombay joined the Bar here almost immediately after their call in England, thus commencing as the most junior of the Bar, and acquired their practice as juniors under the rules which are said to have the effect of excluding juniors from business, is conclusive as showing that the rules do not have that effect. Moreover, the leaders of the Bar in large practice are always a minority of the Bar, and no rule having the object of keeping business in their hand to the exclusion of juniors could be maintained. It is not correct to say that the fees demanded by the Bar have been greatly increased of late years. There has been no alteration whatever in the minimum fees to be accepted by counsel. If individual members of the Bar do what they have a perfect right to do, and demand larger fees for their services, the suitors need not, unless they choose, employ such counsel, but can instruct other counsel at the minimum fee if such other counsel is willing to take the case on those terms. The fees in the High Court in heavy cases are much lower than the fees marked in cases of equal magnitude and difficulty in England.

It will also be observed from the above statement that there are no rules to the effect stated by Government to be as follows :—

"If a consent motion be made, such as a motion to postpone a suit, the moving counsel is to receive a fee of two gold mohurs and the consenting counsel one."

"Counsel are entitled to refreshers in all cases in which they hold briefs, whether they attend and conduct such cases or not."

Such rules only exist in the imagination of Government. A moving counsel may and constantly does receive only one gold mohur for a consent motion. There is no rule of the Bar as to refreshers at all. The practice is, where two counsel are engaged in a long cause, to mark a counsel who does not attend to the case in court on any particular day that the case is heard subsequently to the first day, a refresher of two gold mohurs, but it is not the case that he pockets this fee (to use the expression of Government) for doing nothing. On the contrary, in the majority of suits the counsel actually conducting the case obtains great assistance from the counsel who is with him by having the advantage of his experience and advice as to the mode in which the various points that arise in the course of the suit should be dealt with, and by frequently discussing and talking over the case with him while it is in progress. Moreover, the counsel who gets a refresher of two gold mohurs assists in looking up the law and authorities bearing on the points as they arise, and has also to read the evidence given in the course of the day, notes of which are taken for him, and generally to keep himself acquainted with the case as it is developed in the course of hearing. Where the counsel does not perform these duties, no two gold mohur refresher, under ordinary circumstances, is taken by him; but if a counsel chooses to undertake business only on the terms that he shall receive such refresher in any event, he has a perfect right to do so, and any solicitor or suitor, who does not wish to pay such refresher, can retain a counsel who is willing to accept briefs without receiving such refreshers, there being nothing whatever to prevent his doing so.

The result of the Bar rules in force is that any member of the Bar can, if he chooses, accept a senior brief in the longest and most complicated case for a fee of five gold mohurs or a junior brief for four gold mohurs. The suitor, if he can get any counsel to undertake his business on these terms, is not prevented from doing so by any rules of the Bar; and, as already remarked, the amount of refreshers is left entirely in the discretion of the suitor and in the option of the counsel. Rules which have this effect cannot be considered as oppressive to suitors. Suitors, if they desire to obtain the services of particular counsel, have to pay larger fees; but this is not on account of any Bar rules, but because suitors are prepared to pay the fees required by those gentlemen; and it is to be presumed that they would not pay such fees when they can get their business conducted by other counsel at lower fees, unless they consider that it is worth their while to pay the higher fees for such services—a matter entirely within their own option. Experience shows that in contested litigation suitors are willing to pay the higher fees usually required by the more experienced counsel; and no one of such counsel would accept a single-handed brief in a contested long cause for the same fee as he will accept a brief under the existing rules. In fact, it is believed that the aggregate of fees paid by a suitor to two counsel under the present rules is certainly not more and probably less than the fees which he would have to pay if a single counsel only were employed, and had to restrict himself for the time being to one Court, except possibly in those cases where the suitor is content to have his suit conducted on the lowest possible scale of fees, in which case, as already stated, under the present rules, the total fees for the longest and most complicated suit need not exceed the total of Rs. 135 for two counsel.

The existing rules as to two counsel, so far from operating to the detriment of the junior counsel, are highly to their advantage. There can be no question whatever that if only single counsel were employed, practically the whole work on the Original Side of the High Court would be done by the half dozen leading barristers alluded to in the Government letter. Six counsel under the above circumstances would practically monopolize the whole of the contested work, and experience shows that those six counsel would be the leaders of the Bar for the time being, and it is also clear that such leaders could and would do for each other any work which any one of them might not at the moment be able to attend to. Nor can the Bar conceive that this result would be affected by the admission of pleaders and solicitors as competitors for practice on the Original Side of the High Court. In every profession, where skill and experience are required, there is a species of monopoly produced by the desire of the public to avail themselves of the services of those whom it considers to be the most skilled and experienced members of the profession; but this monopoly is not occasioned by any rules of the profession, and it is hard to conceive of any rules which could destroy it. Under the present rules juniors may be and often are instructed along with one of the leading members of the Bar. They have thus the opportunity of showing that they are competent to perform the work entrusted to them, and so they gradually get into business. If only single counsel were employed no suitor would ever entrust his case to an unknown junior joining this Bar. He would naturally prefer to instruct one of the leading counsel of established reputation. The Bar are unanimous in thinking that any alteration of the existing rule as to two counsel instead of benefiting the junior member of the Bar would operate very hardly upon them, and they do not believe that any such alteration would lessen the costs of litigation to suitor for the reasons already mentioned.

As regards the only other rule in force which effects the amount of fees, viz., the one fixing four gold mohurs as the minimum fee in a short cause or summary suit, such rule is not to the detriment of the junior Bar, as the briefs in such short causes and summary suits are frequently delivered to members of the junior Bar, nor in the opinion of the Bar is a fee of four gold mohurs an excessive fee for the suitor to pay. The smallest amount for which such short causes are now brought is upwards of Rs. 2,000; and they may be and are constantly brought to recover very large amounts, and not unfrequently involve difficult and intricate questions of law. The Bar consider that the above forms a complete answer to the unfounded charges made by Government, and numbered in this letter 1, 3, and 4.

It remains to notice the charge numbered 2, viz., that constant postponements are obtained by the leading members of the Bar to suit their own convenience. The Bar undertake to say that a reference to the note books of the judges will refute that charge. Postponements for the convenience of counsel are rare, and when they do take place are only for a day or so, the suit retaining its place on the board. It is unavoidable that such postponements must occur, because it is impossible in some cases to know what suits will or will not be called on for hearing the next day. A part-heard suit which, if proceeded with, would last several days, may come to a sudden and unforeseen end by the parties settling the suit or referring it to arbitration, and the next case be called on days before it is expected to be heard. Other instances might be given, but the above illustration will suffice. Wherever it is possible to foresee that counsel will not be able to attend to a case when called on for hearing the counsel engaged make arrangements by which the brief can be delivered to some one else. Counsel do not arrange with one another to obtain adjournments for their own convenience, and no such adjournment is ever consented to without the authority of the client. The Courts have now been sitting for about two months since the May vacation; during that time only two suits have been adjourned for convenience of counsel. These two suits were successive suits on the board, and between the same parties. It had been arranged to refer them to arbitration. When called on in the forenoon, counsel on one side were not present, and the suits stood over till the same afternoon when the order of reference was made, no injury whatever being ccasioned either to the parties to those suits or to any other suitors by such short adjournment. The long postponements, which are complained of by the Chamber of Commerce, and which do take place, are not attributably to the Bar. The Civil Procedure Code gives parties to suits, whether they have honest claims and defences or not, certain rights of discovery, inspection, examining witnesses under commission, &c., and it is obvious that a party desiring delay can take advantages of such provisions to interpose delay in the hearing of a suit, and as long as he keeps within reasonable bounds, postponements cannot be refused him by the judges. The delays occasioned by the arrears of suits, and the rules of the Court by which cases when once postponed do not come on for hearing until long after the period of postponement has expired, are not attributable to the Bar. There are, also, cases in which postponements for a short time have applied for in consequence of briefs having been delivered to counsel immediately before the case was called on, in order to enable counsel to make themselves acquainted with the case before proceeding with it; and possibly such postponements have been counted among those granted for the convenience of counsel. But they ought really to be considered as granted for the purpose of obviating waste of public and judicial time.

The Bar are of opinion that the rules in force are reasonable rules, and doubt whether their modification would result in any benefit to the public. But as they desire to do all that is in their power to meet the views of the Chief Justice and Judges of the point, they would be willing to take into their consideration the modification of the rule requiring the employment of two counsel in long causes, so as to make it tally with any rule which may be passed by the Bench as to taxation of counsel's fees in such causes; *e.g.*, that in cases where less than a certain minimum amount is at stake, the fees of only one counsel should be allowed on taxation unless the Judge by whom the case is tried should certify that in his opinion the case was one in which it was proper that two counsel should be employed. But the Bar feel bound to add that, in their opinion, much confusion will be found to result from such modification of the rule, so long as there is no distinction of rank at the Indian Bar which can decide what counsel can and what cannot accept a single brief. At the Bar of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies, this distinction is provided by the existence of the rank of Queen's Counsel who cannot appear without a junior counsel. At the Bar of India there is no counsel other than the Advocate-General who cannot and who does not frequently accept a junior brief. This state of things is at present attended with inconvenience, but the inconvenience would be intensified by the suggested change.

F. L. LATHAM, Advocate-General.
M. H. STARLING.
J. MACPHERSON.
BUDROODIN TYABJI.
H. C. KIRKPATRICK.
J. D. INVERARITY.
K. T. TELANG.
F. R. VICCAJEE.
J. C. ANDERSON.
R. SETNA.
LOUIS P. RUSSELL, Hon. Sec.

Committee.

THE TRADE OF BENGAL.

THE total value of the registered trade of Bengal with Nipàl, Sikkim, and Bhután, during the year 1885-86, was for imports Rs. 1,00,90,670, as against Rs. 77,26,995 in the previous year, and for exports Rs. 58,25,221, as against Rs. 71,66,140. This shows an increase in the total value of the trade as compared with 1848-85, of 7·11 per cent, entirely due to the increase of imports. The increase in the trade with Nipàl was chiefly in rice, paddy, linseed, woollen and silk stuffs, and saltpetre, while there was a large decrease in timber, hides, and cattle. In the exports the largest decrease was in cotton piece-goods. The export trade in salt has been almost the same for the last three years. The total value of the trade with Sikkim last year was Rs. 11,69,692, as compared with Rs. 4,96,617 in 1884-85. The items of import showing the largest increase were ponies (of which 1,758 were imported as against 568 in the previous year), cattle, fresh fruits, vegetables, gram, brass and copper, wool, woollen stuffs, and yak's tails, while the amount of silver imported was valued at Rs. 41,479, as against Rs. 2,927. For the first time since the registration of the trade some precious stones and unset pearls, valued at Rs. 3,433, were received from Tibet. In the export trade for the first time 642 horses, ponies, and mules, valued at Rs. 52,960, were exported to Sikkim, and the trade in cattle, sheep, and goats is also increasing. The largest increase was, however, under the head of cotton twist and piece-goods, both European and Indian, especially the latter. There was also a considerable increase in European woollen piece-goods, in earthenware and porcelain, and in tobacco. The internal disturbances in Bhután caused a general depression of trade, but the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaigori believes that the traffic will soon revive after the establishment of a settled and peaceful Government. As it was, the total value of both the export and import trade was Rs. 1,99,951, as against Rs. 2,77,427 in the previous year. The falling off in the imports came to [illegible] per [illegible] and

that in the exports to 29·67 per cent. below that of 1884-85. The chief items of import showing a decrease were ponies, woollen stuffs, madder, fruits and vegetables, caoutchouc, ghee, and musk, while under the head of exports, tobacco, sugar, European cotton piece-goods, rice and paddy account for over 62 per cent. of the total decline.

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following letter has been addressed to all General Officers in Bengal:—

From the Adjutant-General in India to the General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts, Bengal Presidency.

Sir,—In forwarding the correspondence (Letter dated 7th June 1886, from the working Committee, N. I. R. A., to members. Letter from the Secretary, N. I. Rifle Association, dated 5th July, to the Executive Committee. Letter dated 3rd August, 1886, from Secretary, B. P. R. A., to Adjutant-General in India.) together with a copy of the new rules of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association, and a programme of the matches for the ensuing cold season, I am to ask for your co-operation and that of all under your command, who take an interest in rifle shooting, and the more intelligent training of the soldier, which it is hoped these annual meeting will give an opportunity of carrying out.

In the absence of pecuniary and other aid, (which for this year cannot be given by Government), the original scheme of having one or two large central meetings had to be abandoned, but is hoped that the one now put forward for the purpose of encouraging and popularizing good rifle shooting among all ranks will be as successful in this, as the Central meetings at Poona and Bangalore have been in the other Presidencies, and that a large number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men will take part in the competitions, and to this end General Officers are authorised to grant district leave to intending competitors, whether officers or men, from out-stations, for any period between the 15th and 31st December.

The arrangements comtemplated are as follows:—

General Officers to nominate their own local executive committees who will arrange all necessary details.

The Deputy Assistant Adjutants-General for Musketry and Adjutants of Volunteers to be invariably considered as ex-officio members of the committees within their respective spheres of duty.

Teams and competitors from out-stations, including Volunteers, attending the meetings, to be accommodated either in camps conveniently situated with reference to the ranges, or attached to regiments and quartered in barracks as appears most suitable.

The local committees should be formed in good time to enable them to make all necessary arrangements as to the range, accommodation, targets, &c., and General Officers will no doubt place all existing butts, &c., entirely at their disposal, and provide fatigue labor when required during the meetings, and also for the erection of any temporary butts or earth-works that may be required previous to the meetings.

These anual meetings at the head-quarters of Commands will be in two parts, *viz.*, the competitions set forth in the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association programmes for the 27th, 21th, 20th, and 30th December, and those arranged for locally by General Officers either before or after those matches; it is thought that the gathering together of the picked shots from all regiments, would be a favorable opportunity, and one that General Officers should not fail to take advantage of, to carry out useful and instructive experiments in fire tactics, and to this end contests might be arranged for according to the suggestions made in this office Memorandum No. 756 E., of 3rd June, 1886.

Government having sanctioned an issue of ammunition free to the extent of 2,000 rounds per British and 1,260 rounds per Native Regiment, General Officers are authorized to draw that amounts and to cause it to be used at their discretion by Non-Commissioned Officers and men for the local competition, and for the matches set forth in the Bengal Rifle Association programmes forwarded to them for distribution to the troops; and in order that the arrangements and system, may be, as far as possible, alike at all stations, a memorandum for the guidance of the local executive committees will be sent to General Officers hereafter.

PRINCE ZELLEL SULTAN.

Referring to a decoration which has been given to Mr. Malcolm of Bombay by Prince Zellel-Sultan, a correspondent of the *Englishman*, says:—

Since the reign of Kereem Khan, the Vakeel founder of the Zund dynasty in 1778 A. D., Persia has never seen so benevolent and good a Prince as his Royal Higness Prince Zellel Sultan. During the past fifteen years, when the whole of Southern Persia has been under his immediate wise rule, it has rapidly and continually grown in wealth and importance. This sudden change is, beyond all doubt, the result of his benevolent and wise government. All classes, irrespective of race or religion, are protected from robbery and oppression, while, on the other hand, justice is administered to them with great impartiality. He being an intelligent person spares nothing which would contribute to the moral and physical welfare of all his subjects. He successfully established a horse post communication between the principal towns and provinces all over Southern Persia, from which advantages a more extended commerce sprung up throughout his territories; while, on the other hand every reasonable privilege or assistance is rendered to traders and merchants. This is supported by the fact that several European merchants have extended branches of their firms to all the principal towns and provinces where Prince Zellel Sultan rules, especially in his immediate capital, Ispahan. While commerce thus flourishes agriculture is by no means neglected, but is alike encouraged. Large pieces of land lying for years uncared for are now entirely covered with opium, mainly grown for exportation to China in competition with the Indian drug. Trades and industries, which for years have been lost and forgotten through the long bloody civil wars and misrule, are rapidly reviving. Tiles, earthenware, armour, &c., of antiquity and curiosity are successfully imitated by the modern Persians through the encouragement which this benevolent Prince wisely gives to industry. In addition to the many irrigation canals which the river Zandarooth throws off, several new ones have been cut to water the ruins of the city of Farahad, lying south west of Ispahan, which was built by the cruel Shah, Sultan Hoosain, in 1694, and destroyed by the Afghans in 1730. Here, as well as everywhere in Southern Persia, the traveller is delighted as he passes through beautifully cultivated fields. He often hears the cheerful notes of the peasants' song, and when he approaches to them, enquiring who are they, he is answered in a somewhat proud tone: "We are the subjects of the great Zellel Sultan." The Prince is, indeed so beloved and respected by the happy and peaceful tillers of land, and all industrial classes of people throughout Persia that the very infants seem to know him and be proud of him. Why should they not?

He is equally distinguished in his military character. The army of the country has, since his rule, been doubled, if not trebled. The whole military strength of Persia is organized under one army, well drilled, and strictly disciplined. He has successfully reduced to obedience all the Arab and Iliyat (hill tribe) chiefs, who are no longer recognised as independent. Housan Cooly Khan or Ilkanee (head of Iliyats), the tyrant and terror of Persia, paid most dearly for disobedience, suffering the extreme penalties of the civil laws.

Many European officers have joined the army, especially the French and Germans, and are handsomely paid by the Prince. Officers can no longer plunder as before; any soldier is able to make his complaints heard by a higher officer if wronged, oppressed or harassed by his superiors. They look upon the Prince as their father, ruler, and all. Thousands endeavour daily to enlist themselves into the army. Southern Persia can alone put into the field a no less number than 110,000 men of all ranks, with all appliances for a sudden war. The Officers and Generals are chosen and appointed only because of qualifications. The present Commander-in-Chief, his Excellency Saramah-Dowlah, is a General of no common skill, ability, and courage, and the army under him can do wonders in bravery and endurance.

Persia having on both sides strong and powerful neighbours, is not blind to her interest in the meantime. She is rapidly becoming powerful, there is not the last doubt. Prince Zellel Sultan's late triumphal return to Ispahan from Teheran, where he has obtained many valuable privileges for the army and promotions for his Generals and Officers, will doubtless add, in no small degree, to his lofty and ambitious projects.

I am of opinion that for the benefit of both the British and Persians there should be an intimate friendship between the two Governments, especially with his Royal Highness Prince Zellel Sultan, who is the ruler of Southern Persia, immediately connected with our Indian interests. During my stay there, the more I saw of his Royal Highness and his Government, the more I was convinced that he possesses uncommon signs of greatness. We might one day, and that of not very remote date, see the fruits of his present efforts. It seemed to me that the very natures of the people governed was changed by the goodness of the Prince, and new blood, as it were infused into their veins.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. [illegible] The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, [illegible]

THE EXPERIENCES OF A RECRUITING PARTY.

A recruiting party of one Havildar, a Naigue and three sepoys of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, stationed at Secunderabad, left that station recently in quest of volunteers. The once renowned city of Arcot was visited in their preregrinations, and they there succeeded in obtaining four aspirants for military glory. These men were brought to Madras, being the nearest military station, for the purpose of being passed by a medical committee as to their fitness. Of this number only one, a Mahommedan youth, was considered fit, while the others were rejected, and their passage to their homes paid. Ahmed Hoossain, the enlisted recruit, was then directed to proceed with the recruiting party to Secunderabad. Arriving at the Central Station, Madras Railway, an unlooked-for occurrence took place. The relatives of Ahmed Hoossain were assembled there, and they objected to the youth being taken. Apprehending a disturbance, the Havildar of the recruiting party appealed to the police, and the recruit was taken to the Triplicane police tannah. The Inspector of Police, however, declined to interfere in the matter, as the recruit was not attested and could not therefore be considered as infringing military regulations. The matter was reported to the General Officer Commanding, who telegraphed to the Adjutant General, Ootacamund, for the orders of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief. Points of law were discussed and regulations ransacked, and a month—nay two—thus passed, when the recruit was still at large. The long looked for reply, however, came at last—"Arrest recruit; give him opportunity of proceeding to Secunderabad, declining which, to be tried." Ahmed Hoossain is now in military custody and it is expected that points of law will be stretched to bring him within the jurisdiction of a court-martial. —*Madras Times.*

THE WORK OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The *Pioneer* gives the following outline of the work done by Finance Committee:—

The most important point, as it was the first which the Committee took in hand, was the expenditure of the Provincial Governments, with an eye to the revision of the provincial contracts, as well as to obtaining an idea of the expenses of the working of the Provincial Departments. The representatives of the Bengal Government were first confronted with the inquisitors in Writers' Buildings, while the latter drew up and sent out a series of questions, based on the civil estimates, calling for explanation where an increase of expenditure had been detected, and designed to bring out the differences of system and procedure in different Provinces. Thus one Government would be called on to show why a strength of establishment or scale of salary had been found necessary for work that was being done more inexpensively elsewhere. The comparative method is sure and exhaustive, but it requires time; and the present work having to be done with an eye to business has necessarily to be done with the imperfections of hurry. Much however, has been accomplished in the way of arriving at an idea of the cost of the Provincial Departments and the economies feasible therein. It will be a surprise to no one who remembers how the brunt of reduction fell upon the Jail Department when the local Governments were called upon for patriotic economies last year to find that jail expenditure has particularly engaged the attention of the Committee. It is no secret that an elaborate note has been prepared on this subject, comparing the cost of the system pursued in the four chief provinces, with a special catechism based upon the facts arrived at. To be complete, the other Departments, such as Police, Registration, Education, Civil, Justice, Stamps, Excise, should all be treated in the same fashion. But the desirable will have to come to compromise with the possible, and time already begins to grow short. At to the Provincial Contracts their settlement must depend upon the conferences with the Local Governments now in progress. The new Contract will be based upon the Budget figures of 1886-87, subject to correction where those figures are shown to be abnormal, and to the instructions laid down in the Finance Department's letter as to the basis of the Contract. The Local Governments will now be fighting each for its own hand and the Committee's proposals, and their objections to them will eventually go up to the Government of India, there to be determined upon. It is, of course, too early to form any close idea of the result; but it is tolerably certain that this branch of the Committee's labours will be the most immediately fruitful to the Government. It seems likely, at a rough guess, that the gain to the Government of India from the revision of the Contract will be not less than 40 or 50 lakhs of rupees. The policy of this readjustment is a separate question, and would furnish matter for a treatise in itself.

What the Committee have attempted to do comparatively in the case of the Provincial Departments, they have undertaken directly with those of the Government of India. The Postal and Telegraph Departments, the Public Works Department, the Forest Department, the Thuggi and Dacoity, the Northern India Salt Revenue, have all been overhauled. Even the Ecclesiastical Department has not been spared. Of these, the Public Works, the victim of every fit of economy, whether as regards the works or those who make them, has of course been singled out by popular opinion as the medium of retrenchment, and lists have even appeared professing to show by exactly how many officers in each grade the establishment is to be reduced. Without venturing to say how far these may be correct, it is safe to conclude that reductions will be recommended and that some changes will be suggested in the method of recruiting the Department. As to the other Offices, it does not seem that anything beyond petty economies is very likely to be effected. We hear complaints from time to time of forestry being carried too far in India, but it has never been contended that the establishment is too large for the work it has to do. Still the rind may be pared thinner by cutting off a Personal Assistant from the Inspector-General, or some such stroke of that sort, and economies on a like scale may be found feasible with the Thuggi and Salt Departments. More important means of saving may perhaps be brought to light in the case of the Post Office and Telegraph, which in particular incur a large expenditure on buildings all over the country, that seems to be very indefinitely controlled. But it is not hopeful that anything done in this direction will appreciably counterbalance the loss from exchange.

In the case of military expenditure the path had had been made straight by the Army Commission of 1879. Some of the suggestions of that body—which was virtually a Commission of Economies—have been carried out in the intervening time; but the principal features of the scheme of reform have, as everyone knows, been suppressed by the dogged obstruction of the authorities at home. The time, of course, is now past when any absolute reduction can be looked for in the military expenditure of the country, though there will be always room for seeing that more is not spent than necessary and that the expenditure is as well laid out as possible. In this way though the Committee could not deal with the decision of the Government of India to increase the forces of the country, British and Native, they were able to take up questions of detail connected with the revision of the army staff and the distribution of divisions and districts—at any rate a military committee was appointed to give assistance in these matters. But the time is hardly propitious. When the military administration is at work keeping an army of 30,000 men in the field, at the same time as a large increase is being added to the establishment, it is not only that the question of reducing a station staff officer, say, here or there, does not appear in its proper significance, but also that it is difficult, under the circumstances, to judge of that reduction on its merits and to say how it will affect the working of the machine in normal times.

If there is no reason to suppose, however, that anything very important has yet come up, the suggestions that are imputed on credit to the Committee, with more or less foundation, are of a striking character. Abolition of the Military Works Department, abolition of the Judge Advocate-General's Department, abolition of the Military Pension Paymasters, the pensioners going to the civil treasuries, are a few of the more prominent items of the programme. The affairs of the Commissariat, Transport, Barrack, Ordnance, Remount, and Medical Departments are all to be closely overlooked; and even the Clothing Department and Army Schools are not expected to get off without radical change. More important than these, however, is the suggestion for decentralising military expenditure somewhat in the same way as the civil expenditure has been decentralised, by giving to heads of Departments and to Generals Commanding increased control—within budget limits—over the expenditure that is going on under them. The question is one that will require laborious consideration, but it is hardly doubtful that any plan for increasing the intelligent application of expenditure, and altering, as far as may be, the present system of audit, which tends to the multiplication of vouchers, and rather wants proof that the money has been spent than that it has been spent well, will be warmly taken up by the Committee.

The character of the Committee's inquiries with regard to the High Courts has come out in the duel with the High Court of Calcutta. A subject on which Calcutta opinion will be more in sympathy with the Committee is the revision of the Travelling Allowance Code, which is understood to have been gone into very strictly. The Simla Allowance Rules too have been revised, and recommendations made as to the travelling allowances for the journey to and from the Hills, which are believed to be of a sweeping character that must be satisfactory to all but those personally concerned. The question of what establishments should or should not be moved between Calcutta and Simla has been or will be gone into also, but the result is hardly likely to be equally gratifying to Calcutta sentiment. What is perhaps of more consequence, a saving of some four or five lakhs is estimated from these sources. The Military Travelling allowances will be attacked in the same way, and economies here, too, will probably be forthcoming. The question of the purchase of stores may be again taken up, as local Governments are still prone apparently to the purchase of European stores in India—the most expensive of all methods of supplying themselves. A notable instance of needless waste in this respect was afforded in last year's [illegible] accounts of the Government of Madras.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

Perrett, the trainer, under whose care First Water, owned by Mr. Moore, won both the Durbhanga and the Merchant Cups at the last meeting in Calcutta, has arrived from Sydney by the S. S. Simla, bringing with him two first-class race horses named Matchlock and Bon Accord, for Nawab Khajah Ahsoonallah of Dakka. The former is by Muscat out of Gaterine, and won the Champion and St. Leger in February last in Melbourne, and the latter by Goldsborough, out of Merry Thought. Both the horses are of a very high pedigree, and Mr. Gasper's Despot, which was recently imported by him through his trainer Clarke from Melbourne, and is spoken of very highly, will have a hard contest for the Viceroy's Cup, in the next meeting. Altogether the contest for the cup will be a hot one, for besides these three cracks, Metal, Stings and Ringwood will run. Metal's powers have been amply tested last meeting, when he carried everything before him, and if he is fit he will try issues with the fresh importations, when he will doubtless give much trouble. Matchlock, having had a distinguished career in Australia, and, coming as he does from a very high pedigre is one of the best race horses that has ever been landed in India, and, under the able training of Perrett, has better chances of carrying off the prize than his antagonists. Perrett leaves for Dakka in the course of a week, and takes with him Matchlock and Bon Accord, including Red Deer and Nulguine, which are in very good condition.

How often we hear, in reply to a suggestion to put a horse over hurdles or a country, that he is too good for it. We have always smiled over this too utterly absurd idea, which is peculiar to India. To owners who have horses "too good" for jump races, we would point out that Sheet Anchor, the winner of the last Melbourne Cup, is now going over hurdles, and was handicapped to receive 12lbs. from the Agent in the Grand National Hurdle Race at Elemington last month. Apparently they don't think anything "too good" to put over the sticks in Australia.

Considering the fearful struggle the Calcutta handicappers have in bringing together fields of seven and eight horses, it is just as well that their lines are not cast in Australia. Imagine then with a dainty dish of 163 horses to handicap! They would begin at 25st. For the Melbourne Cup 10st. is the top, and 6st. the bottom weight, and 163 horses are weighted admittedly with fairness.

The Hyderabad Confederacy's pony Fariz was, as a young four-year-old, with difficulty measured 13-2 at the beginning of last season. Before the end of the season the pony had apparently grown considerably, and one of his owners declared at Hyderabad that there was little prospect of Fariz running as a pony in the future (this) season. He looked quite 14 hands. But to judge by the Poona entries the pony successfully passed the standard again, and, if aged 5, is a pony for ever more. Madhi failed to measure as a pony in November last at Hyderabad. He was taken straight off to Poona, certificated 13-2, and sent off to Calcutta to be trained for the Civil Service Cup, which he missed winning by running off the course. The galloway Shamshad won races at Poona and Hyderabad last autumn against horses and galloway's, and then at the end of the year was successfully passed under the standard at Bombay as a 13-2 in view to running for the Civil Service Cup; but his entry was not sent, as his owner discovered he was not eligible from having won horse races. These are a few of many instances which tend to confirm the opinion prevalent that the Western India Turf Club seems to be very easy in its system of measuring.

As W. I. T. C. measurements are accepted at Calcutta, it will be an amusing scene when Blitz turns up at that meeting with his Poona 13-hand certificate. The Calcutta Stewards can hardly insult their Bombay brethern by refusing to accept it, although it may, perhaps, seem somewhat of a *lusus naturæ* that the pony should have decreased 1½ inches in height since they measured him last December. But this is the beauty of having two turf clubs in India, albeit "one of those things that no fellahs"—except the Egyptain with regard to Daira Bonds—"can understand."

Pony owner, to Calcutta measuring committee, who can't get his pony 13-2. But, my dear sir, it will make a difference of Rs. 3,000 if you don't make him 13-2." Official (loftily) And do you think I'm going to risk my reputation for the sake of your dirty Rs. 3.000. Take him away."

A correspondent informs us that on the recommendation of Mr. Pringle, A. V. D., rearing farms for young stock are to be attached to several regiments in the Punjab, and it is to be hoped that Government will give regiments grants of land for this purpose, and not force them to have the young stock reared on the regimental *rukhs*, as in many cases it would be almost impossible to manage it, and, moreover, the situation of most *rukhs* in low swampy ground is anything but favourable to the development of young stock. Our correspondent is quite right, but as we have time after time said the old studs reopened under competent management is the most sensible policy for Government to follow.

Cupid, winner of the Northumberland Plate at the Lahore Spring meeting, has been disqualified, as he won a race at Kurrachee in 1884, and therefore was not eligible to start. We are told that the information resulting in the disqualification was received in an anonymous letter from Simla, which we trust is not the case. The objection was only lodged last month. Of course Cupid's present owner was entirely ignorant of the fact that his pony had ever won a race, and therefore no blame can be imputed to him.—*Indian Planters' Gazette.*

THE PROGRESS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

The *Quarterly Review*, in the course of a striking article on "Modern Christian Missions," thus discusses the future prospects of missionary enterprise:—

What impression is it really making upon the non-Christian portion of the world? Does it show fair promise of extending Christendom in any appreciable degree—appreciable, we mean, when the enormous masses of Mohammedans and idolaters are weighed against the comparatively small number of converts which each year is transferred to the other scale? We have, before us, some half-dozen estimates of the present population of the globe, and the proportion of the Christian to the non-Christian part. Taking the mean of these, we find the entire population to be about 1,430 millions, which agrees very closely with Behm and Wagner's latest reckoning. Of these, 430 millions are Christian, and the remaining 1,000 millions non-Christian, made up of 820 millions of heathen, 172 millions of Mohammedans, and 8 millions of Jews. Here, indeed, is a tremendous enterprise set before the Churches! A thousand millions to be converted; and conversions, even at their present augmented rate, probably not averaging a quarter of a million yearly, all told. Allowing for the steady growth of population, might it not be urged that the time which is likely to elapse before the world will become generally Christian must be reckoned in thousands rather than in hundreds of years?

When, however, we look into the matter more closely, the future ceases to wear so gloomy an aspect. Interesting calculations have been made, based on scattered notices in ancient writings, to ascertain the rate at which Christianity advanced in the earliest centuries of our era. A good deal of pains was bestowed by Gibbon on the subject, and in the paper already referred to, Bishop Lightfoot reviews his figures, and assents in general to his conclusions. On the whole, there seems reason to believe that in the middle of the third century, that is, a little more than two hundred years after the first promulgation of the Gospel, the Christians almost certainly formed less than a one-twentieth part of the subjects of the Roman Empire, and probably not much more than a one-hundred-and-fiftieth part of the human race then living. The next two hundred years indeed saw a much more rapid increase. When Christianity mounted the Imperial throne, conversions greatly multiplied. Then came the irruption of the barbarous tribes, sweeping down from the north over the Empire; and they were gathered into the Church almost without effort. As the Bishop says, 'they came, saw, and were conquered.' Since that time, the rate of progress has been fluctuating: once, at least, during the victorious career of the Mohammedan arms, Christianity suffered retrogression. When we reach the epoch which is our modern starting-point, a hundred years ago, we find Carey trying to rekindle the extinct fire of missionary zeal by publishing a carefully compiled table of population, which brought out the probable number of the human race at 731 millions, and the Christian portion of it at 174 millions. There is reason to think that, owing to the very imperfect knowledge then possessed of large portions of the earth's surface, this estimate put the total too low, and ought to be corrected by raising the number of non-Christians so as to give about 800 millions for the whole population. Here, then, are three epochs at which the proportion of the Christian to the non-Christian inhabitants of the earth may be said to be approximately known. In A.D. 250, one to a hundred and forty-nine; in A.D. 1786, one to about three and four-sevenths; in A.D. 1886, one to about two and one-third. Surely, in the face of such a steady and enormous gain of Christendom upon non-Christendom through the vicissitudes of eighteen centuries, it would be faithless and unreasonable to despair of the ultimate triumph of the Cross, at no extremely distant period! Gathering together into a single view the succession of ages which have passed by, since in the fields of Palestine,

'Walked those blessed feet
Which eighteen hundred years ago were nailed
For our advantage on the bitter Cross,'

instead of finding cause for despondency, we seem rather to behold the religion of the Crucified moving onwards like some majestic and irresistible tide, occupying new lands, absorbing new races, and giving sure promise of a day when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.

Of course we do not mean to suggest that direct evangelization has been the only, or even the principal, agent in bringing about this immense relative gain to Christendom. The Christian races have proved themselves to be the most energetic and the most prolific, and to them the empire of the world has accordingly fallen. Islamism for a time checked their progress, but as a proselyting religion it has long been practically effete, except in the western provinces of China, and among the wild African tribes, which have for ages been infested by its nomad kidnappers and slave-dealers. The saying is familiar, that Turkey is perishing for want of Turks. No heathen race now plants colonies, founds kingdoms, peoples vacant lands. To be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it, is the peculiar vocation of the races which inscribe the Cross on their banner, as the story of Europe, America, and Australasia bear emphatic witness. The population of Europe has, during the last hundred years, increased from 145 millions to 340 millions; and besides this gigantic growth at home, it has over-flowed and formed across the great oceans new branches of Christendom, numbering already upwards of seventy millions of European blood. Thus, without taking account of a single conversion, the ratio of the Christian to the non-Christian population continuously advances in numerical value. At the same time it is true, that however much this extension of Christendom by superior fecundity and more rapid development differs from its enlargement by gains won from heathenism through the instrumentality of missions, the former process has by no means been independent of at least one branch of evangelistic work. When Spain, Portugal, Holland, and France founded new settlements across the seas, their colonists were not left unprovided with the ordinances of religion. Conquest was accompanied by Christianity, and at great cost the Church planted itself in the face of the heathen. Still more conspicuous has been the union of evangelization with colonization, in the unparalleled extension of the British Empire. A hundred years ago the Anglican Church had not a single bishop beyond the four seas; now it has seventy-seven, not reckoning coadjutors, and few years pass without an increase of the number. In the same period its daughter Church in the United States of America has founded no less than seventy-one episcopal Sees. Nor have the leading Nonconformist denominations been behindhand, in proportion to their means, in efforts to extend their own peculiar organizations to the young dependencies of Britain. As our emigrants have spread themselves over the wide territories of North-West America and Australia, the various religious bodies which share a common Christianity have pressed forward in eager rivalry to furnish the rising township with churches, chapels, pastors, and schools, that wherever the British flag flies it may be hallowed by the planting of the Cross. Towards the cost of this evangelistic work large sums are annually contributed from home; and what we desire to point out is that it is only through the voluntary sacrifices continually made to connect colonization with an adequate supply of the ministries of religion, that the expansion of the English speaking race has everywhere been equivalent to a permanent expansion of Christendom.

Still, it must be remembered, this self-developing process, while it enlarges the number of Christians, does not of itself diminish the number of non-Christians, except in the few cases in which inferior races dwindle and tend to extinction under the pressure of those which are superior to them in energy and civilization. If, on a rough calculation, the Christian population of the globe has during the last hundred years, grown from 175 millions to 430 millions, chiefly by self-development, the mon-Christian portion has like manner gone on multiplying, at a lower rate indeed, but sufficient to bring it up from 625 millions to 1,000 millions. It is these thousand millions that will put to a crucial test the absorbing and assimilating powers of Christianity. Can it be hoped that missionary labours will ever succeed, not merely in working down these enormous adverse majority of 570 millions till the numbers become equal, but in winning for Christ race after race, till the tribes, which refuse to worship in His name, are reduced to an insignificant minority? That is the question; and we shall attempt to assign several reasons why the idea of so vast a revolution in the condition of humanity ought not to be hastily dismissed as a dream of romance.

The first point to be noticed is the immense prestige which in the present day surrounds the envoys of the Gospel. Among the peoples to whom they are commissioned they do not now stand as isolated and forlorn preachers of some strange faith, who have to struggle unaided against the terrible inertia of adverse tradition and habit. Behind them are the indomitable energy, the superior civilization, the irresistible march of the superior races, of which they are the representatives. Into the heart of the lagging and stagnant tribes to which they carry their Divine message, the activities of commerce and thirst for exploration are ever introducing a nobler culture, a higher knowledge, new forces of revolution and absorption, before which ancient superstitions are shaken, corrupt faiths disintegrated, and the way is opened for the religion of the more advanced race to insinuate itself, in the company of those arts and sciences which wear in the eyes of the ignorant and barbarous almost the impressiveness of the miraculous. We deem it no idle speculation that, much in the same way as, in the Divine Providence, the old world was prepared for the Gospel by the arms of pagan Rome, so now the broad fields of modern heathenism will be made ready, by the spread of Western enterprise and civilization, to receive the seed of truth which the missionaries scatter.

Then, again, it may be urged that every success achieved is a stepping-stone to a greater. The first few converts in a new mission are usually a feeble and despised body, which with difficulty maintains its existence against the pressure of the surrounding heathenism. But as soon as the body becomes large enough to inspire respect, and to form a society within which the converts can freely marry, provide for their children, and carry on all the relations and industries of ordinary life, the superiority and moral strength are all on its side. Possessed of the higher knowledge and culture which the missionaries bring with them, and of the greater force of character which the Christian faith soon imparts, it is not long before it stands out amidst the encompassing heathenism as some green oasis in the desert sands, and becomes a new centre from which civilizing and converting influences radiate forth far and wide. A country thus planted at intervals with young and vigorous native churches may be reckoned as already gained for Christ. The early stage is the one most beset by difficulties, and it is through this that our modern missions have hitherto been struggling. The next generation, or the next but one, may not improbably profit by their labours to an extent which shall throw into the shade all previous successes.

LIBERTY IN DENMARK

A Copenhagen correspondent writes:—On Saturday, July 24th, the Speaker of the Danish Chamber, M. Berg, will be released from gaol, after having served a term of six months' imprisonment, to which he was sentenced by the Supreme Court of Justice last winter. His alleged offence was that at a public meeting last summer, he acted in disobedience to the police authorities. The Opposition resolved to celebrate his release by a great public manifestation on the 25th inst. The different sections of the Opposition, Radicals and Liberals, formed themselves into a committee, and issued invitations to the gathering. As members of the Opposition from every part of the country were to meet in great numbers at this celebration, it was of course necessary to select a place with room enough for so many thousands. The committee therefore selected Klampenborg. Klampenborg is a beautiful forest covering about 2,000 acres of land, and is situated four English miles from the capital on the edge of the Sound, and is easily accessible by rail and water. The place is the property of the nation, and as such is under the control of the Government. Yesterday the committee received a notice from the Prime Minister, M. Estrup, authoritatively prohibiting the celebration of any public festivity in honour of the Speaker on any land belonging to the State. This despotic action on the part of the Government has enraged the Opposition, especially as Klampenborg is the favourite resort of the inhabitants of Copenhagen during the summer. The committee at once sent a deputation to Lendskrona in Sweden, to ask permission from the Swedish authorities to celebrate the festivity there. They were well received, and the necessary permission was given. The committee at once set to work, and they have hired ten large steamers to convey people to the festival. It is now rumoured that the Danish Government will try to persuade the Swedish authorities to forbid the festivity on Swedish soil, but this rumour will certainly turn out to be without foundation. The incident is rather a strong illustration of the desperate political situation in Denmark. Many thousand persons are compelled to go to a foreign country to celebrate a festival in honour of a political leader, and that leader, the President of the Danish House of Commons, on his release from an unjust imprisonment. This is the liberty enjoyed by Denmark in 1886.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

Hitherto Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses. Mr. E. Guyot, a chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called "Guyot's Tar Solution," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple. Guyot's Tar Solution is undubitably the best remedy for cold, bronchitis, and consumption. When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder, put a table-spoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose. Applied externally, Guyot's Tar Solution is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, Prickly-Heat, and for Eczema. *Note*:—Habitual use of Guyot's Tar Solution as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever. Agents in Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Cooper, Madon & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Sunbeam, 1,154 tons, Captain H. T. Bone, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain S. Danison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (July 30), with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Malda, 1,269 tons, Captain H. Hemett, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst., from Calcutta (July 27), with a general cargo, and 1 native lady and 27 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
20th August.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Pharos	1445	J. H. Willex....	A	W. and A. Graham & Co.
,, Ballaarat ..	2367	P. Tomlin	B	P. & O. Co.
,, Venetia	1608	Worcester	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Ancona	6873	S. F. Cole	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Bormida	1499	E. Pizzarello ..	E	Florio Rubatino & Co.
,, Loodiana ...	2147	J. Turner	F	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Sunbeam ..	1151	Bone	G	....
,, Amana	2131	J. Thwaite......	H J	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Dago	1239	W. H. Bisset....	K	Finlay, Muir&Co
,, Merton Hall	2546	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, China	1391	Fletcher	N	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Regal	1636	J. A. Stewart ...	O	The Captain.
,, C. Mackay..	1132	J. Lowe	P	Finlay, Muir&Co
,, Waverly ..	2022	R. Calvert	Q	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Lady Armstrong	1313	Abbott	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
19	Malda (s)	Hemett	Calcutta, July 27.
20	Nowshera (s)......	Danison	Calcutta, July 30.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
20	Commilla (s)......	Mitchell	Kurrachee.
	D. Baldulno (s) ..	Dodero......	Genoa, &c.

The following vessel obtained her port-clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Sunbeam, Bone, for Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVAL.
16 Linga ....Gouin ......Bourbon, June 15.

DEPARTURES.
August 16.—Steamer Hajeen. Ship Aladio.

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.
15 Canara (s) .... Calcutta.
Nevasa (s) .... Calcutta.
Goorkha (s) .... Calcutta.
17 Argo (s) .... Calcutta.
Energia (s)......... Melbourne.
Culna (s)......... Negapatam.

Aug. DEPARTURES.
16 Canara (s)......... Calcutta.
Nevasa (s)......... Bombay.
17 Shahzehan (s)......... Negapatam.
Madura (s) .... Bombay.
Tenasserim (s)......... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 20.

From Glasgow.

China s—100 cases whisky, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Clan Cameron s—4 qr. casks whisky, Thomson and Taylor.

From London.

Ancona s—10 cases sulphate of quinine, Ruttonjee Jeevajee; 25 cases oilmanstore, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla; 6 cases books, Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon; 68 cases oilmanstore, medicine, &c, Cowasjee Nowrojee Patel; 9 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Batton and Co; 3 cases musicial instruments and music paper, S. Rose and Co; 70 cases ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 90 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 8 hogsheads claret, Watson and Co.

Loodiana s—261 kegs paint, E A Currim; 100 barrels cement, Walsh Lovett and Co; 26 cases ink and 24 cases writing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 260 drums linseed oil, E Keekabhoy; 5 cases printing paper and 1 case printing material, B. E. S. Press; 210 cases wines, Maneckjee Bhicajee.

From Antwerp.

Dago—125 boxes candles, A Sallybhoy.

Merton Hall s—325 boxes window glass, Hassanally Lallmeya; 50 cases glassware, Soomar Bhima; 54 cases glassware, Ganjee Poonjee; 91 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee.

From Trieste.

Pandora s—68 cases soap, E Sumsoodin and Co.

Berenice s—5 cases soap, G Jewanjee.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Ninth Sunday after Trinity, August 22.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 7, 315, and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 255 and 230.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper.
Anthem—If we believe that Jesus died.—Bunnett.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Tuesday 24. Saint Bartholomew Apostle and Martyr.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

St. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Carnac-road, Esplanade, near Crawford Market.

Pastor.—Rev. John Forgan, Marine Lines.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.
5-30 p.m.—Wednesday Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 3, part 2; 197 and 200.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 242, 352 and 176.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 83, 288, and 113.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 469, 302 and 372.

Wednesday, August 25.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 34 and 175.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 277, 266, and 21.

St. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.
English Services.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 237, 238 and 217.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns.—16, 1st tune; 176, and 226, 2nd tune.
Anthem.—"My God look upon me," page 177.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL,
Parel-road, (near the Railway Bridge, Byculla).

9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Choir Expenses.

St. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-20 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

St. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Amana, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

The Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made Dresses, coats, scarf, hoods, yarn, stockings, carpet, rugs, ribbons, feathers, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, black, brown, green, blue, scarlet cardinal, red, navy blue, seal brown, olive, green, terra-cotta, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d, small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C. England.
GOLD, SILVER, COPPER OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co, 58 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England. Wholesale agents—Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. The trade and native dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

CALENDAR—August, 1886.

Phases of the Moon.
Last Quarter .... Aug. 23rd, 0h. 33·1m. a.m.
New Moon .... ,, 29th, 5h. 45·7m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 21	Cricket, Gymkhana v. Volunteer C. C. Broach Cotton Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Southern Mahratta S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Kemp and Co., Meeting, 4-30 p.m.	5 44	6 22	2 43m 2 43a	8 16m 8 53a
Sun. 22	9th Sunday after Trinity.	5 44	6 21	3 31m 3 22a	9 1m 9 50a
Mon. 23	....	5 45	6 20	4 33m 4 11a	10 9m 11 1a
Tu. 21	H. E. the Governor's Levee, at Poona, 5 p.m. Bombay Club, Half-yearly General Meeting, 5-15 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Malwa.* Departure of English mail per s. s. Ballaarat, 5 p.m.	5 45	6 19	5 5m 5 30a	11 50m —
Wed. 25	Town Council, 3 p.m. Hindoostan S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m	5 45	6 18	7 3m 7 7a	0 29m 1 30a
Thr. 26	Bombay Cotton Press Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Gymkhana Sports, 5-15 p.m.	5 45	6 18	8 47m 8 33a	1 4m 2 40a
Fri. 27	Prince of Wales Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 45	6 17	9 41m 9 39a	2 50m 3 39a

* Left Aden at noon, on Wednesday, 18th inst.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	712½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank.............	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	11,100	$125	all	17½ do.	£5
National Bank of India...................	37,320	250		5 pct.	11'xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	..	£160½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	920xd.
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	...	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	210	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	431
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10)	1,100	1,10(	Rs. 175	1,035
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 9	249
Bellary	65	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Brent's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	20	Rs. 11	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	160
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	630
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	0	300	300	1.	145
East India Press Co..	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co..........	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,900
French Press Co.......	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	40)
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	450
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	442½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	..	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	115
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	50	Rs. 75	150
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,00	Rs. 100	1,750
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	2	100
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	685

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	190 115
Badham, Pile &Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.	525	200	165	Rs. 20	164
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	0)	100	10 2-8p.c	22
Do. New issue..	500		37	10 2-8p.c	22
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50.	50	50	15 p.ct.	655
Bombay Saw Mills ..	60	1,00	1,000	..	205
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,25	10	100	7 p.c.	126
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,5	1,500	225	3,000
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	6	375	45	750
Bombay Municipal Bonds				6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,5	10	10	..	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	128½
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,0	100	10.	9½	105
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,0)	10	1	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	50	5	30	..	..
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,00	20	175	Rs. 26	338
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	100	16 p.ct.	97xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,0	5	40	Rs. 43	2xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	118
Oriental Loan Association	5,00	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,00	10	100	8 p. s	55
Port Canning Co.	6,0	1,00	1,000	Rs. 16	325
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	60	Rs. 1	71
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	97
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,00	10	10	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,200	25	25	Re.	8¼
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,00	50	500		1,050
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,50	100	100	Rs.	170xd
Western India Flour Mills		125	100	12 p.c	135
M. M. ..ody & Co	2,000	200	200		202½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	600	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	495
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	—	109
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	—	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,00	1,0	...	690
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	420
Bo.CottonMf'gCo., Ld.	600	500	500	..	470
Bombay United	9	1,000	1,0	Rs. 40	950
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld....	2,75	200	20	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	710
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	170
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,00	700	700	Rs. 12½	675
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 23	612½xd.
Cooria Mills	1,30	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	660
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,00	1,000	Rs. 55	912½
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,0	..	12½
Dhun Mills.............	1,000	1,000	1,0	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,50	50	5	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,990	1,0	..	680
Gordon Mills	2,0	50	50	..	162½
Hindustan Mills	1,03.	1,00	1,000	—	945
Hingunghat Mill Co..	1,20	1,00	1,00	..	65
Hydrabad Spinning Co	70	1,0	50.	Rs. 2	850
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	40	5	1,000	Rs 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	56	1,00	50	Rs. 70	1,210xd.
James Greaves Mills.	10	50	1,00	Rs. 25	605xd.
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,34	5	50	14-5-7	40
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,3	1,0	5	Rs. 25	113
Khandeish...........	750	1,0	1,0	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,00	1,000	1,0	Rs. 30	910
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,50	1,0	1	Rs. 5	160
Madras United	500	0 0	1,0	Rs. 125	2,850
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,0	..	700
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,00	1,0	20	1,197½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	2	..	18½
Morarjee Gocuidas .	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,475
National Spinning....	600	1,0	1,0	..	460
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,0	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,00	1,000		675
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,0	..	92
Oriental	5,725	625	625	...	552½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,0	50	50		85
Queen Spinning.......	800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 60	905
Ripon....................	6	1,0	1,0	Rs. 60	90
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,50	1,0	1,00		1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,7	500	50	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	82	1,0	1,0	Rs. 35	1,320
Soonderdas	650	1,0	1,0	..	700
Southern India	1,0	50	5	Rs 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	25	...	24½
Victoria Mills..........	600	1,00	1,07	...	530
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,0	...	780
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co............	770		1,000	...	775

NOTICES.

GOUT RHEUMATISM

CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemist of the Academie de Medecine of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

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Wholesale, COMAR, 23, rue Saint-Claude, Paris. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

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Laroche's TRIPLE QUININE WINE GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

• This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a strengthening and anti-febrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever*, etc.

ALSO prepared with IRON

for *chlorosis, purifying* the *blood*, for *scrofulous affections*, etc.

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DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness of Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

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JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

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WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

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This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

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Of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

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Influenza, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tickling Cough, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Extinction of the Voice, RAPIDLY CURED BY

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VAUQUELIN'S ANTI-ASTHMATIC TUBES

relieve INSTANTLY.

Eight or ten inhalations are sufficient.

ASTHMA.

DESLAURIERS' ANTI-ASTHMATIC ELIXIR

Keeps off crisis and rapidly causes them to disappear.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

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TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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WATERPROOF Harness Composition.

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

SADDLE PASTE, (Waterproof.)

EBONITE WATERPROOF BLACKING, For Boots, Shoes, Harness, and all Black Leather articles.

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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

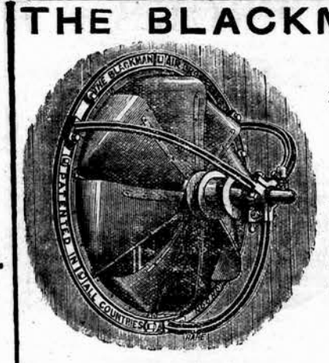
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FOR VENTILATING, DRYING AND COOLING.

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THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH"

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Reference Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Calcutta.

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The following Specialties, as supplied by me to the leading Aerated Water Manufacturers of England, the Continent, and America, are guaranteed to be the finest in the Market. They are unrivalled for their exquisitely fine flavour and richness of aroma.

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A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE.**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

**NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

HAY'S TONIC ALE ESSENCE.
Specially prepared as a "pick-me-up" for hot climates. Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s.

A few of the many Reports of the leading highest Medical and other Journals on my Preparations may be quoted:—

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER.
"It should entirely supersede the officinal preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press.*
"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it concentrates in quite an extraordinary degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks*, London, September 1, 1884.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE MADE FROM HAY'S ESSENCE.
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.* "One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press.*
"The fine Aroma of Ginger which Mr. Hay has caught with remarkable success is an excellent substitute for Alcohol, as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'body,' and to many people besides professed teetotalers, an occasional change at least from the Royal French Beverage to its less costly, but equally sparkling and more refreshing, English rival, is a welcome treat."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE MADE FROM HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE.
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from the above Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of the above, bearing the name of **Soluble Essences,** is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's preparations, as is well known in England.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India, if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.



W. HAY cautions the Trade against the use of those spurious so-called Soluble Essences, which, besides having no Ginger Aroma, are Flavourless, Rank, and Disagreeable, and are little more than Tincture of Capsicum.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist to Aerated Water Manufacturers, } HULL, ENGLAND.

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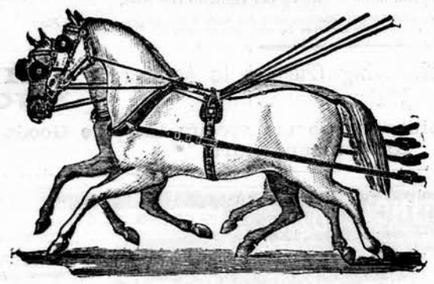
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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.



FIG. 10.



FIG. 11.



FIG. 12.



FIG. 13.



FIG. 14.



FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

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Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
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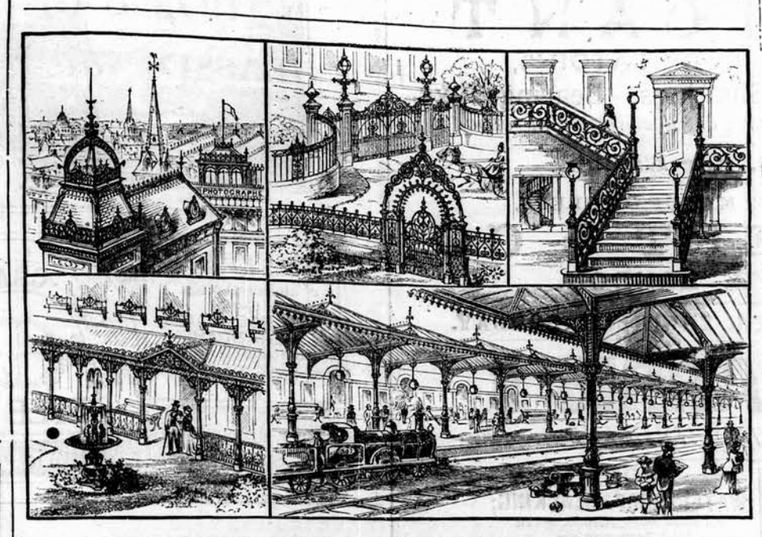
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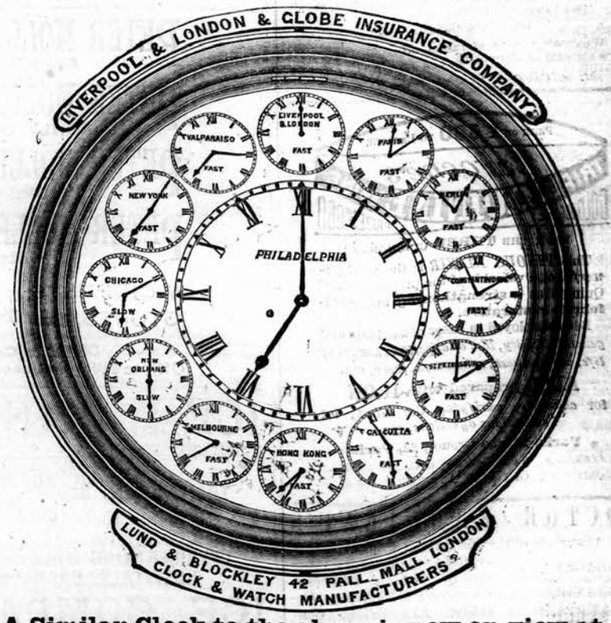
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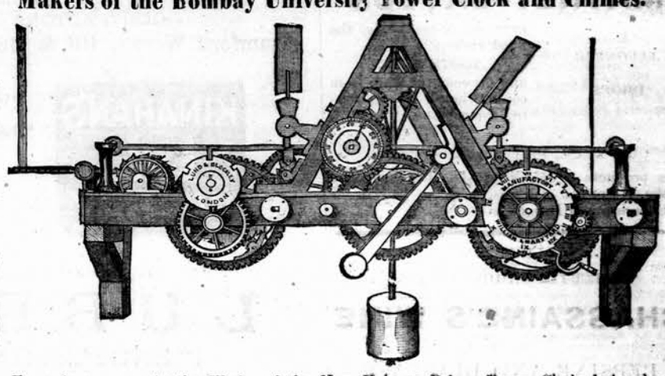
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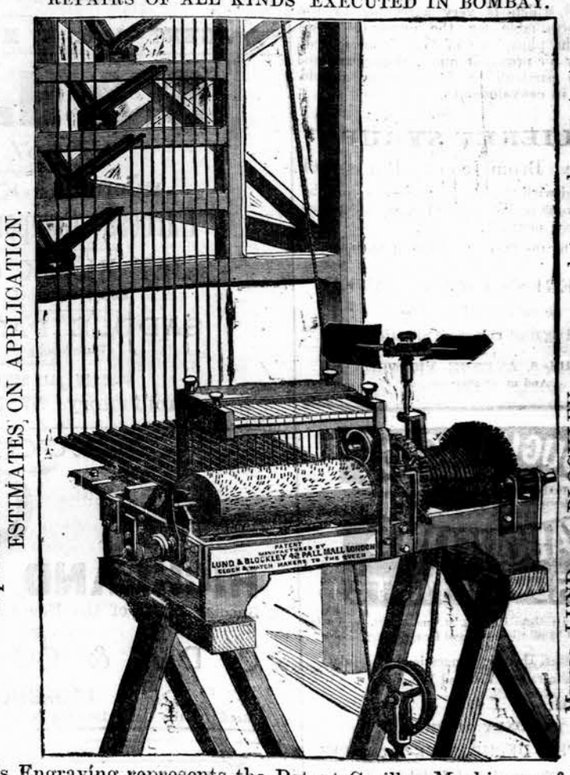
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